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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1871. NO. 77.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Reception of the Message in London

The Message Favorably Received.

LONDON, December 6.—President Grant's message is favorably received. The papers generally express their satisfaction with the spirit in which he deals with the relations between the two nations, and are of the opinion that the condition of the country never was so flatteringly exhibited.

Albert Edward Out of Danger.

The Prince of Wales is out of danger, and the fever is declining.

The Times on the Message.

LONDON, December 6.—The *Times*, in its article on the President's message, congratulates the American government on the dexterity of its diplomatic representatives in Europe during the Franco-German war, in preserving an impartial attitude without losing opportunities of displaying practical sympathy for both sides. It regrets the threatened abolition of the income tax, without the adoption of a substitute. Finance, taxation and free trade, the *Times* thinks, will constitute the questions on which the great parties of the Union will next divide. It predicts that the economic problems in the United States will eventually be solved in accordance with the views of the agricultural producers of the Mississippi valley.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

DUBLIN, December 6.—The solicitor of Kelley, who was acquitted of the murder of High Constable Talbot, but still awaits trial on a lesser charge, intends to commence criminal proceedings against six London journals for the publication of libellous articles against his client.

BRUSSELS, December 6.—The composition of the new ministry has not yet been definitely settled. M. Picard had an audience with the King to-day, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium.

VIENNA, December 6.—The Servian ministry has resigned. The reported rejection of the loan, which has charge of the government during the minority of the reigning prince, is seeking to form a new Cabinet, but has as yet made no announcements.

Count Andrassy has received the congratulations of the Russian government on his elevation to the premiership of the Austrian empire, coupled with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and justice of the policy which will be pursued under his administration of the foreign relations of the empire.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 6.—The steamship Minnesota has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, 4:30 P. M., December 6.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. American securities—U. S. 6-20s, 1865, old, 94⅛; 5-20s '65, 92⅛; 5-20s, '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 6.—Cotton active and firmer; middling upland 9⅝d. Red winter wheat 11s 7d; flour 25s6d; mess pork, 80s; cheese 63s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 6, 1871.

SURRENDER OF SALTILLO.

A special dispatch from Matamoras, Mexico, of December 5, says that the rebel General Treviloh has taken Saltillo with a heavy loss on both sides. The government troops still hold possession of the town from the outskirts, but the rebels control the position from two points, and its surrender is hourly expected. Quiroga, a rebel Commodore, is organizing at Monterey for further operations. Carbina, a Government Commodore of the river, still waits the result of Treviloh and Quiroga's movements. The commander here conceals all news. This is considered unfavorable to the government. Telegraphic communication with the interior is entirely suspended.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Australian dates of October 17 state that the American steamship Nevada was bonded to satisfy claims for the sinking of the bark Badger. A tin and gold mine is alleged to have been found. Coal shipments to California have about ceased. The Polynesians have expelled all the whites. Several war steamers have been sent to the islands. Wool has purchased a fair quantity of wool, and three ships are loading wool for the Eastern States.

THE WESTERN UNION OPPOSED TO THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The following official letter explains the position of the Western Union Telegraph Company in relation to the postal telegraph system:

To Hon. Asa. Be. Beck, M. C., Washington:

You are reported in the morning papers as having said the Western Union Company had opposed the assumption of the telegraph by the Government before the last Congress, was understood to have changed its position and to be now anxious for it. Permit me to request you to correct this misunderstanding. The Western Union Telegraph Company is indefinitely opposed to any interference of the government with their business. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held this morning, which was largely attended, and a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against the right and policy of any acquisition of property and business by the government. A committee consisting of Horace T. Clark, A. R. Cornell, Edwin D. Morgan, Moses Taylor and Wm. Orton were appointed to prepare and send to Washington a protest against the suggested action of the government, and to claim its protection against the policy of the establishment by the government of competitive enterprises. [Signed.] WM. ORTON, President.

MORE FIRE ENGINES NEEDED.

A Committee of the Board of Fire Commissioners reported in favor of the purchase of two first class engines, on the grand that the present force is inadequate in case of a great conflagration.

ENTRY BY MISTAKE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade have agreed to take legal measures for stopping the unjust and onerous tax imposed on them by the Board of Health authorities, and for memorializing Congress against the bonded warehouse system.

REMAINS OF COL. SANDERSON.

Of the Langham Hotel, London, arrived per Russia, and will be buried in Greenwood on Friday.

SENATOR MORTON'S POCKET BOOK.

Which was stolen from him while getting on the cars at Jersey City, was returned through the Chief of Police, minus $600.

ALEXIS

Leaves to-morrow for Boston. It appears that he sent five hundred copies of each of the leading New York newspapers to his father the day after the reception. The Russian minister requested the arrest of all sailors at the fleet after 7 P. M., as desertions are becoming common.

SMUGGLING DIAMONDS.

A passenger on board the steamer Westphalia on her last trip from Europe was arrested for smuggling a large amount of diamonds and other jewels. The proprietors of assignation houses in Brooklyn are decamping, as two of their number have been sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE.

The specie shipments to-day were $161,000.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In a recent suit at London, of the United States against the Blakely Arms Company, a decision was rendered ordering that all the proceeds from the sale of war material belonging to the rebel States be paid to the American consul for the United States Government.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIPS.

The steamships City of Antwerp and Russia, from Liverpool, and the Pereire, from Havre, have arrived.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low pressure in the Upper Mississippi will probably extend rapidly to Lake Ontario, with brisk southwest winds and stormy weather on Thursday from Pennsylvania to Maine; falling barometer, rising temperature and possibly rain from Pennsylvania to North Carolina and Indiana; increasing southwest winds in the Southern and Gulf States, with cloudy weather on Thursday and probably rain on the Gulf coast. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven and Detroit, and ordered for Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wall's Opera House, in Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $30,000; fully insured.

The American Chess Congress is in session in Cleveland.

A meeting of the Presbyterians of St. Louis was held Monday evening, to forward the movements to secure the definite recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Emily Moffatt, wife of Coroner Moffatt, of Memphis, committed suicide Tuesday with a carving knife, ripping open her stomach. Mental depression is the supposed cause.

Colonel John D. Ashmore, former member of Congress from the Abbeville District, South Carolina, blew out his brains with a pistol, at a hotel in Sardis, Mississippi, Tuesday morning. He had been planting there since the war. Pecuniary trouble was the cause.

A fire in Brooklyn yesterday morning rendered seventeen families homeless, and caused damage of about $30,000.

The recent severe storms have done much damage in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon.

The President's message was very favorably received by the journals of the Pacific coast.

The passengers who left Omaha for the west on Friday morning, were at Laramie station yesterday. It is not known how soon the road will be cleared. The weather has moderated. A great number of cases are reported west of persons frozen to death.

A young man named Kerr was burned to death at Columbus, Indiana, Tuesday night, by a hot stove falling on him.

A gentleman named Hood, a resident of Lafayette, Indiana, died on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, near Lafayette, night, just before reaching Indianapolis from Cincinnati.

The Hudson river shore Rondout is entirely frozen over, and navigation ended.

A motion in the Dominion Parliament, providing five thousand dollars to aid Canadians to return from the United States, was hotly discussed and withdrawn.

The Democratic Convention in Memphis yesterday nominated John S. Taft, an unknown merchant, for Mayor.

The cold weather of the past week has interfered seriously with cotton picking.

STATE NEWS.

Jacob Phinicy, a participant in the battle of Lake Erie under Commodore Perry, died in Somerset on the 26th ult., aged eighty-three years. Mr. Phinicy served on board the Niagara, under command of Captain Elliott, and was one of the only three persons on the vessel who came out of the fight uninjured. The other two were a brother and uncle. All three of these men were almost gigantic in statute, the smallest measuring six feet three inches in height.

Rev. Robert Nevin, son of Rev. J. W. Nevin, D. D., of Lancaster, has sailed for Europe, his destination being Rome, where he is to be pastor in charge of the American Episcopal Church.

The new mill of the Bethlehem Iron Company covers a space of over a quarter of a mile square. At present eight hundred men are employed in the annual production of twenty thousand tons of rails. The force and product will be largely increased on the completion of the works. About thirty thousand tons of pig and fifty thousand five hundred tons of puddled iron per annum are produced at the same works.

The insane asylum at Danville will not be ready for patients this winter.

Miller Snare, the oldest conductor on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, sat one hundred and sixty-nine good sized fried oysters in an hour the other day.

More money will, it is said, be invested in the iron business in the near 1872, in Pennsylvania, than was put in the same business five years previous.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: It seems that there has been more or less difficulty since the Fall opening, at the Lafayette College, Easton; that there has been a rebellious feeling among the students; and several attempts have been made to set the authority of the faculty at defiance. Secret meetings have been held by the students, resolutions passed, and a few days before Thanksgiving the Faculty were requested to give the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving up to the students to be observed as holidays. The Faculty procrastinated and yesterday the students held another meeting, formally renewed their request, were refused, declined to recite, resolved to go home in a body and carried out their intention almost unanimously.

A correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* says: A young man from Hume, New York, named McKinney, came to Tidioute, in search of employment, one week ago Saturday. He experienced a stroke of paralysis and fell prostrate on the sidewalk. He was mistaken for a drunken man and placed in the lock-up. He was allowed to remain till Monday morning when it was discovered that he did not get sober, and that he was dangerously ill. His widowed mother (he was her only support) was telegraphed to, and arrived too late to see her son alive. The people of Tidioute showed her every kindness, raising a collection, and defraying all expenses of the trip, etc.

The reunion of the 126th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held at Greencastle on Wednesday, December 13th. Governor Geary is expected to be present. The address of welcome will be delivered by Thad. M. Mahon, Esq., and the annual oration by Col. Kennedy, Esq.

The Delaware and Hudson Mining Company pay monthly $600,000.

The East Brady *Independent* can now pride itself on being one of the finest looking sheets in this end of the State. Mr. Young, the energetic proprietor, has bought a power press and enlarged his paper, and promises a still larger sheet. The *Independent* is always interesting, paying particular attention to the collection of local news and all intelligence.

The Treatment of Fire.

Professor Doremus, before a few days ago, delivered in that city a lecture on fire, a portion of which, in view of recent occurrences, is of more than local interest. Speaking of the various causes which produce fire, he said that particles of matter brought into contact with each other have a natural affinity, and, attracted with the wind, will, in numerous instances, kindle into a flame. We frequently read of instances where, in the forests of trees, rustled by the blast, ignite and produce terrible conflagrations, such as have lately occurred in Wisconsin and Michigan, where whole forests were destroyed. Even the rays of the sun, which penetrate a body traveling with great velocity coming in contact with an opposite body, will produce fire—as, for instance, a projectile striking against the side of a ship will send forth sparks of flame. If carbon or charcoal be exposed to the air it will readily ignite, and in the same way soft coal.

Another great cause of fire is electricity, which has been fearfully illustrated by the destruction of Chicago. The air is surcharged with the electric current, and, if the conditions which we have on a cold day come into a warm room and into his office, the electricity will penetrate to the very tips of his fingers, and a slight touch will cause it to ignite a flame. This theory explains such phenomena as we read about in the papers in connection with spontaneous fires. We have known of lived long distances from where the fire was raging, who had their premises destroyed, and suddenly discovered their houses on fire in a manner that seemed inexplicable to them. The truth of the theory is apparent to all our friends, and that is that one, create a strong current of air, which travels over great distances, and ignites in places or in places widely apart. The knowledge of this principle should create a counter current to prevent such disasters, and it is believed chemistry is able with its comparatively limited knowledge to suggest one.

Professor Doremus suggested that the method of water being solely depended on as an extinguisher, a reservoir should be placed in the garret, and cisterns filled with either carbonic or sulphuric acid, which would be much more efficacious than water. If pipes were connected with the reservoirs, leading to our large establishments, in case of a fire breaking out at any time, the pipes could be turning a valve and filling the burning apartment with the gas would extinguish the flames. The system has been tried and employed at sea on ships, and the disasters that are now so frequent could be easily prevented and controlled.

A Beautiful Experiment.

The following account of a most delicate yet sensitive flame was recently furnished by an English gentleman to Professor Tyndal. The operator says: It is in my experience the most sensitive of all substances for indicating the presence of sound, and even the second on Public Lands, and third on Education, Mr. Randall on Postoffices and Banking, Gen. Negley on Claims, Mr. Hill on Patents, Mr. Pacific Railroads, and Mr. Dickey is third on Appropriations. Speaker Kelley still has Colfax and Judge Scofield remains on Reconstruction. Mr. Getz has his old place on the Public Buildings and the Mississippi Levees. Mr. Foster goes on claims.

IN THE November number of the *American Journal of Science*, Dr. B. T. Craig, of Washington, gives an account of experiments made on the temperature of his body during the month of August, 1870. The ordinary temperature of the human body is 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit, and during four it often rises six degrees above this point without a sensible degree of fever, proportioned to the disturbance of temperature. The highest temperature to which the Doctor could heat himself during that memorable summer (fortunate man) was 99.7 degrees Fahrenheit. "At this temperature," he says, "I felt quite unpleasantly overheated. * * *. When the temperature of my body was below 99 degrees I never felt uncomfortably hot. In fact, I satisfied myself by repeated trials that a temperature of 99.2 degrees must be reached before the sensation of suffering from heat comes on.

Burning of Warwick Castle.

Warwick Castle, the splendid ancestral seat of the Earls of Warwick, whose irreparable injury by fire is reported by cable telegram, was well known to travelers and historical students generally. It was not only one of the most splendid and perfect fortresses of England, but also the only remaining one of the great baronial strongholds which was in an excellent state of preservation, and used with comfort as a residence. The castle building was situated between the town of Warwick and the river Avon. It towered on a steep acclivity, and thus commanded the underlying country for miles. Traditional history has it that Warwick Castle was founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred. Its strongest towers were named Guy's and Caesar's, after the celebrated Earl of Warwick of the Earl. The earldom of Warwick was represented by the famous King-maker in the year 1471. Guy died in the Castle on the 12th of August, in 1315. The earldom was held by Richard Neville, the "King Maker," who was killed at Barnet on the day after the battle of Barnet and the violent death of the "King Maker," but was afterwards restored.

Tattooing Extraordinary.

An extraordinary illustration of tattooing of the whole body is now exhibiting in one of the theatres in Austria, in the person of a man who, according to his own account, was a Greek by birth, had been a pirate, and had also carried on brigandage on the continent. Seven years ago he had five consultations held over his head, at which the fire was raging, no hair of any description remaining on it, and suddenly discovered their houses on fire in a manner that seemed inexplicable to them. The truth of the theory is apparent to all our friends, and that is that one, create a strong current of air, which travels over great distances, and ignites in places or in places widely apart. The knowledge of this principle should create a counter current to prevent such disasters, and it is believed chemistry is able with its comparatively limited knowledge to suggest one.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

MR. FISH REQUESTED NOT TO RESIGN.

Catacazy Correspondence Published.

Duplication of Bonds Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1871.

Mr. Fish Asked to Remain in the Cabinet.

A paper requesting Secretary Fish to reconsider his determination to retire from the Cabinet was drawn up to-day by Senator Edmunds, and circulated for signatures in the Senate. Most of the Republicans signed it, headed by Wilson. A number of Senators feel very confident that Fish will agree to remain. The secret of this movement in the Senate is the general opposition to Edwards Pierrepont.

Akerman's Resignation Desired

The situation concerning Akerman is about this: The President and several in the Cabinet would be well pleased if he should resign, but of this there seems to be little present probability, though he has had several plain hints.

Cameron's Blunder.

There is much worry to-night in administration quarters over the blunder of Cameron concerning the Catacazy correspondence. It was intended for the present by the Senate to hold it solely for executive session, but Cameron allowed it to go on to the table for printing, and before he had waked up to the situation it was out in the Clerk's office and in the hands of the correspondents of the afternoon press, who were each busy selecting slices to suit their tastes, and had obtained the gist of the matter and several of the important letters, when Cameron came rushing in in a high state of excitement, and swooped down upon the papers in hot haste and bore them off to the executive session. Before he had sufficiently recovered to attempt to prevent the publication of that part obtained, the substance of the matter had been telegraphed in all directions. There are in the Catacazy correspondence several instances given of his attempts to use the press to stir up trouble between the United States and England. One instance of this is as follows: Some time before the final conclusion of the treaty of Washington, a long letter appeared in the *World* newspaper, purporting to give the Emperor's instructions to Catacazy concerning the Eastern question, and a repudiation of the alliance of England and the United States. The object of this entire letter was to place obstacles in the way of settling the Alabama claims. The day after this letter appeared in print Catacazy visited the State Department, called Mr. Fish's attention to it and disowned all responsibility for it. The department subsequently ascertained that it had been furnished to a correspondent of that paper by Catacazy himself; that after the notes were written out the manuscript was, at Catacazy's request, submitted to him for revision.

Duplication of Bonds and Securities.

Mr. Farwell, of Illinois, to-day introduced a bill providing that whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied by evidence submitted to him that any United States bonds, securities or other evidence of Government indebtedness have been destroyed in the Chicago fire, it shall be lawful for the Secretary to issue duplicates of such bonds or securities, taking bond from the person to whom that duty is made to double the amount of the bonds replaced, to guard the Treasury against fraud or mistake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1871.

SENATE.

The following nominations among others were sent to the Senate to-day: Collector of Customs—Frederick Draw, for the District of Puget Sound; Geo. A. Bowie, for Baltimore; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, for Louisiana; Chester A. Arthur, for New York. Surveyor of Customs—Henry K. Smith, Omaha. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Joseph Oxley for Utah; William L. Worthington, Colorado; C. C. Hutton, Dakota; the Sixth District of Ohio. Collectors of internal Revenue—A. King, Nevada; Robert C. Hutton, Fifth District, Michigan; Irving Todd, Twelfth District, Minnesota. Appraisers of Merchandise—E. L. Fovons, Detroit, Thomas M. Bennett, of Indiana, Governor of Dakota; Randall Gibbons, of Michigan, Governor of New Mexico; Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Agriculture; Bayard Taylor, of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; Andrew D. White, of New York, Minister to Germany; Wm. Hunter, of Rhode Island, Minister to Switzerland; John A. Griffin, of Kentucky, at Copenhagen; Weston Flint, of Missouri, at Chin Kiang; J. W. Lucas, of Illinois, at Tientsin; Benjamin Stanley Smith, of Kentucky; Forsyth, Jefferson, Wisconsin; S. Rexinger, Clarksville, Tennessee; Thomas C. Jones, Sandusky, Ohio; D. Feal, Peak, Texas; Wm. Town, Beaufort, South Carolina; Taylor, Montana; Lemuel Saviers, Tecumseh, Michigan; J. W. Patterson, Humboldt, Kansas: Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Saint Peter, Minnesota. Appraisers—C. H. Newell, Glenwood, Iowa; N. O. McCormick, Dakota; A. Hall, Omaha, Nebraska; Thomas B. Wagee, Peoria, Illinois; E. N. McAllister, Champaign, Illinois; T. C. Pugh, Decatur, Illinois; D. M. Jacksonville, Illinois; A. C. Vandewater, Pana, Illinois; Mrs. E. E. Smith, Sterling, Illinois; Father Bailey, Jackson, Des Moines, Iowa; C. Taylor, Winona, Illinois.

THE FISH AND CATACAZY CORRESPONDENCE

was read to the Senate in executive session. A letter of Mr. Fish to Minister Curtin, dated November 16th last, states that on his arrival in Washington Mr. Catacazy gave promise of being a useful and very acceptable Minister, and made an agreeable impression. Soon, however, he made himself very officious, interfering in questions not appropriately coming within his legation, and in those pending before Congress, importuning senators and Representatives and resorting to personal interviews and solicitations unusual on the part of representatives of other powers accredited to this government, distasteful and annoying to the legislators thus indecorously approached, and tending to embarrass the free course of legislation on subjects of interest to Russia and the United States. He did not hesitate to use the newspapers as the country is understood to use them, upon questions pending before the government, and particularly before Congress, in his denunciation of measures and individuals. In his conversation he was even more severe and unrestrained, and employed violent and intemperate language toward very many persons, including several in public positions and others in respectable standing in the community. The impropriety of a foreign Minister thus attempting to influence and misdirect the public opinion of the country has been such as sufficient ground for his ceasing to be a proper agent between the Government which he represents and that to which he is accredited. The correspondence contains much showing the spirit of control of the Secretary and other matters of public interest.

THE TOBACCO CONVENTION.

In the National Tobacco Convention, acting President Bingham, of New York, read a carefully prepared address, recommending a new plan to raise the tax on home production, but recommending the continuance of the duty on imported tobacco. On a motion to adopt the recommendations contained in the address, discussion arose, the cigar manufacturing interest present opposing continuance of the duty, formally and unanimously voted to receive both the addresses and enter them on the proceedings for further use.

THE FLOATING IRON DOCK.

Secretary Robeson to-day opened bids for building a floating iron dock intended for the repair of naval vessels in their stations. Only one bid was received, all of them being from the north and west. The bid received was from Baltimore. All the bids but one were above the appropriation.

AMNESTY AND THE KU-KLUX.

Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, offered a resolution in the Ku-Klux Committee to-day for the removal of all disabilities and to extend the time in which the *habeas corpus* shall be suspended, until the report of Ku-Klux and every member of any other treasonable conspiracy responsible, civilly and criminally, for the fearful crimes perpetrated. The resolution was laid over future consideration.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the matter of the claim of Mr. Clark and D. C. Giddings, of Florida, the Committee on Elections to-day directed counsel to argue as to whether the certificate of Governor Davis is *prima facie* evidence which entitles either party to his seat until a contest can be heard.

LOSS OF CHICAGO BANKS.

The total loss of Chicago National banks by the fire is $1,500,000, leaving them with capital unimpaired and a surplus of $1,500,000 still available.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, amending the nineteenth section of said act so as to prohibit the employment of any other direct force, menace and bribery to prevent the free exercise of said right, and also to use any written or printed device, word or device with intent to intimidate voters, or counseling or indirectly procuring the use of any such means to intimidate.

Mr. ANTHONY also introduced a bill to prevent and punish bribery and corruption in the election of Presidential electors and members of Congress, being the same bill introduced by him in the last Congress.

A resolution that two witnesses who refused to answer a question before the Ku-Klux Committee, from the county of Adams, for the payment of $18,000 on bonds subscribed by that county to the road, was today decided in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the company had not complied with the conditions on which the bonds were issued. The case will go to the Supreme Court.

Accident to the Mahoning Furnace, Lowell, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOWELL, O., December 6, 1871.

The lining in the Mahoning furnace, located at this place, caved in this evening, involving a loss of about five thousand dollars. The furnace is a stone stack, and was fitted up with a bell top a few months ago, since which the above accident has befallen it three times. It had changed hands but a few hours before the accident.

Death of Gov. Bigler of California.

The news of the death of this distinguished gentleman, brother of our townsman, Ex-Governor Bigler, will be received with universal regret, for he was well known to many, and two of our most prominent citizens, Hon. G. R. Barrett and Ex-Governor Bigler, had been apprentices of the deceased in the printing office of the old city of Sacramento, California, on the morning of the 28th of November, in the 67th year of his age.

John Bigler was one of a class of men, peculiar to our country, who without the advantages of wealth or influential relatives in early life, have risen to the highest positions of honor and usefulness in their native State. His education was academic, but he graduated in a high grade in the college of experience, and that is by no means a printing office. He commenced his career quite young as a printer and editor, establishing the *Centre Democrat* at Bellefonte, Pa., which he published successfully, gaining considerable distinction as a politician. He then went to Ohio, where he published the *Democrat* and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he published a paper of the same name, and also distinguished for its vigor and power in support of the Democratic party.

In 1836 he became Secretary of the Board of Public Works for that State, and at a later date represented Clark county, Ohio, in the Legislature at Washington. In 1840 he returned to his native State, and for a time had a flourishing career as a printing this paper in 1846, when the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was incorporated, and matters relating to that legislation, and the success of his brother William, then a Senator of the State, made it necessary for him to remain, and he purchased his paper.

He last located at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, and established a Democratic newspaper. In 1849, under the influence of the wild excitement that sprang up about a few years previous, he, with Buckley, determined to join a party of friends who were *en route* for the gold fields of California, by the Southern region. With his wife and little daughter, a wagon, and two horses, he started with a stock of household goods and very little ready money, he started for California by the way of Pikes Peak, and the journey of the details of this trip are deeply interesting, but their narration would require too much space for this notice. It is known that when he reached Sacramento he still had his wife and child, his little daughter with a broken limb, one yoke of oxen, part of the wagon, and some of the goods, but all else was gone.

Governor Bigler's career in California was in the business of a stevedore—unloading groceries out of a steamer—but he soon found his way to the city of Sacramento with Milton S. Latham, in the practice of law, and for some time they invited their clients in a log cabin, a word or two of which may be of Sacramento river. His wife and daughter were the first white female inhabitants of the city of Sacramento, now the seat of government of California. He became a member of the first Legislature of the State, and a leader of the Democracy. He was twice presidential elector, and in 1851, at the same time his brother William was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, he became the first Governor of California under the State Government.

In 1853 he was re-elected Governor, and in 1855 he was defeated for a third term by the power of the Know Nothing organization. In 1857 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Dr Chili, where he remained about two years, and was then succeeded by a successor, and returned to his home in Sacramento, Cal., where ever since he remained, with the exception of about two years of service as one of the commissioners to oversee the construction of the Pacific Railroad. He was also repeatedly elected and run for Congress, and attended all the National conventions and sometimes held the *State Reporter* so long as his health would permit.

The most marked characteristic of the deceased was his personal fairness and courtesy, a dauntless moral courage and ceaseless diligence in whatever he undertook. In business matters, it was his misfortune to believe everything that any one said to him who claimed to be his friend.

While on this side of the mountains his death will be dropped with a single remark, on the Pacific side it will be followed by sincere regret and sorrow at the death of one who had been a companion in pinching times and had always divided with them what little he had.

Peace to the ashes of John Bigler.

Mrs. Stanton on Maternity.

We are glad to see intelligent women approaching this subject, and have seen no brighter gleam of sunshine than Mrs. Stanton's recent address at San Francisco, which, by the way, seems to be generally being reproduced in every paper in the land. She said, "We must educate our daughters that motherhood is grand, and that good never current it. And the curse, if it be a curse, may be rolled off, as man has rolled away the curse of labor, as the curse has rolled from the descendants of Ham." While saying this in other words than in the above speech, a new gospel, she tells the women, that, if they suffer, it is not because they are cursed. But Mrs. Stanton says that one word of fact is worth a volume of philosophy, and gives her experience as the mother of a family of children, as an illustration. My girlhood was spent mostly in the open air. I early imbibed the idea that a girl should be as good as a boy, and I carried it out. I would walk five miles before breakfast, or ride ten on horseback, and rather a boy mounted I wore my clothing sensibly. The weight hung alone on my shoulders, and I never compressed my body out of its natural shape. My first four children were born, and I suffered not very much. Then there came to my mind that it was totally unnecessary for me to suffer at all; so I dressed lightly, walked every day, lived as much as possible in the open air, ate no condiments or spices, kept quiet, listened to music, looked at pictures, read little. The child was born without a particle of pain. I bathed it and dressed it and it weighed ten and one-half pounds. That same day I called it into the family. Everybody said I would die, but I never had a relapse or a moment's inconvenience from it. I know this is not being delicate and refined, but if you would be vigorous and healthy in spite of the diseases of your ancestors and your own disregard of nature's laws, try.

From the London Telegraph.]

Paris has learned nothing, forgotten nothing, and she sends out to-day sixty suites of attire as shameless in their immodesty, vanity, frivolity and defiance of law as the famous dress parade anything which scandalized the last years of the empire. She avenges herself on the modest German women and girls by her fashion the which is calculated to ruin all moderate revenues, to put chastity and sobriety to scorn, and to drive even Queens into the Union Dept and ugly inartistic trimmings—all these, with high heels, wide skirts, monstrous bonnets which lead under the chin, "bark measurers," "scalers of weights and measures," &c., &c., are already handing their cards around.

REV. DANIEL SCHINDLER, editor of the *Christian Sentinel*, will deliver an address before the Woman's Suffrage Association of this city, on Friday evening, December 8, in the First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street.

MR. J. O. JENNINGS, the advance agent of Frazer's Minstrels, the great Philadelphia combination, arrived in the city yesterday, and is actively engaged in making arrangements for the debut of the company at an early day.

THE New York *Clipper* of this week says "I. Peter Hill will row Fred. Wolf three or five miles, for $500, give or take $25 for the race to have but a thoroughly competent person need apply.

WANTED—ENGINE—A PORTABLE Engine immediately, good size; one on wheels preferred. Address Lock Box 1, Ligonier, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Must come recommended. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—MOULDERS — NUMBER of good Moulders can find steady employment at the Fort Wayne Machine and Car Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country situations. Apply at Pennsylvania Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Ball, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

THE PARK PROJECT.

Article of Agreement Between the Attorney of Captain Schenley and the Park Committee.

Reference has recently been made to the fact that the Park Committee of Councils had agreed, with the agent of Captain Schenley and wife, for the purchase of a portion of their land in the Twenty-second ward, for park purposes. The agreement has been signed conditionally by both parties. By it Captain Schenley proposes to sell two hundred and eighty-two acres to the city, for the sum of five hundred dollars per acre, payable in bonds at seven per cent., with a condition that the city shall devote at least two hundred and thirty-five acres of the purchase to park purposes exclusively; that the other lands of Captain Schenley and wife, in said ward, shall be exempt from all taxes levied by the city to improve the park, so long as the lands are held by them or their heirs; and also reserving the coal or minerals below the level of low water mark. Following is the agreement:

Also, a condition that said E. W. H. Schenley and wife and their heirs being the owners in fee of the remaining part of said Mount Airy tract and their tenants of said land shall have the right to use, with any carriages or vehicles in ordinary use on springs, the roadway which it is proposed to construct up the ravine near the dividing line between that part of said Mount Airy tract, hereby sold, and that part retained by said E. W. H. Schenley and wife. Also, a condition that the other lands, now owned by the said parties of the first part, in said Twenty-second ward, shall be exempt from all taxes to be levied by said city, to pay for or improve said park, so long as the same shall be owned by the said E. W. H. Schenley and wife or their heirs. The said deed shall also contain a reservation to said E. W. H. Schenley and wife and their heirs of the coal or mineral lying below the level of low water mark of the Monongahela river, with sufficient space on some corner of said land, conveyed proper and convenient for shaft and machinery for mining the same.

In testimony whereof, witness the hands of said parties the day and year first aforesaid.

E. W. H. Schenley, M. E. Schenley by N. B. Hatch, attorney in fact, and subject, however, to their approval in writing.

The city of Pittsburgh by Hill Burgwin, Chairman of Park Committee, subject to the approval of Councils and by a vote of the people.

An agreement made this 30th day of November, A. D. 1871, by and between E. W. H. Schenley and Mary, his wife, parties of the first part, and the city of Pittsburgh, party of the second part, by Hill Burgwin, as Chairman of the Park Committee as follows:

The said E. W. H. Schenley and wife, for the consideration of five hundred dollars per acre, to be paid as hereinafter provided, agree to sell and convey to said party of the second part, situate in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and eighty-two acres, and being a portion of the Mount Air tract lying north and west of the division line recently run and marked on the ground by W. H. Kennedy. The said purchase money is to be paid by bonds of the said city issued under the provision of the act of May, 1871, bearing seven per cent. interest, and maturing in twenty-five years from date thereof, to be secured by mortgage on the premises. The deed of conveyance is to contain a condition that the said city shall devote at least two hundred and thirty-five acres of said land to the purpose of a public park exclusively.

PRESENTATION.

A Very Interesting Affair.

On Tuesday evening last a number of gentlemen went to the residence of religious, bracelets, diamond and other elegant sets, displayed in his case. In short he has a finer and better and larger quality of goods than can be found at any other place in the city. Call at his office and you will be selling at prices which defy competition. Call and see for yourselves.

Presentation.

On Thanksgiving evening, a few of the friends of Mr. Benjamin F. Valentine, of the Wall's accommodation, at Sewickley, were assembled on the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified their kindness and good will for him in a quiet but substantial way. They had the pleasure to present him a very handsome silver watch and chain, of American manufacture, which they handed over to him with suitable remarks appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Valentine most heartily thanked them. This testimonial of the esteem in which he has been a faithful train hand for many years, and has always been attentive and obliging to the passengers.

For holiday goods of every description go to the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

The Fire Extinguisher is Always Ready.

OFFICE OF PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 5, 1871.

MESSRS. GEORGE T. CARTER & CO., General Agents.

GENTLEMEN—The Extinguisher which ordered yesterday in a building adjoining us, in this city, we used a Fire Extinguisher that had been standing in our office for over a year and extinguished the fire instantly. The fire occurred from a defective flue and ceiling, without the use of a machine of this kind. This accident has caused us a loss of about $50 and no inconvenience, that it would be foolish to expose our property to extra danger by being without Fire Extinguishers. We send you this voluntarily.

CLIFFORD FERBERTON, General Agent.

LARGE assortment of toilet goods selling cheap at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

Wylie Avenue Bank.

For the accommodation of business men and the public generally the Wylie Aven

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

MR. TILTON is advertised to pronounce before the Mercantile Library Association tonight the lecture which he has already pronounced twice here, whereas his new lecture on Divorce has been quite generally expected. It may be that the Lecture Committee experienced some embarassment, on account of the criticism which this new lecture provoked. If so, there is a short and very proper way to proceed, which is to submit the question: which lecture, the old or new, to the audience after it assembles. It is probable that Mr. TILTON will cheerfully submit to the decision.

THE belief that our relations with Spain are in a delicate state is generally entertained, and considerable mystery appears to surround the departure of General SICKLES for home from Madrid. The recommendation of the President looking to the greater efficiency of the navy, taken in this connection, is thought to possess some significance. By the manner in which she has conducted the war in Cuba, Spain has forfeited her right to the respect of the civilized world, and it is hardly to be expected that it will regard unmoved the spectacle which has been presented in the island for the last two years. It appears probable that the time is near, if it has not already come, when the United States will have a duty to perform that will bring its face to face with Spain.

THE preliminary agreement entered into by the Committee of Councils and Captain SCHENLEY for two hundred and eighty acres of land, to be devoted to the purposes of a park, is printed in another column. The plan is, we understand, to reserve forty acres in the nature of a sinking fund, which, it is believed, in not a very long time will not only reimburse the city but amount to a very handsome improvement fund. It is intended also to obtain releases from owners of adjacent tracts for park purposes, whereby the area will be considerably increased without expense. These provisions materially modify the original plan and give to it the essential features of the park proposition of four years ago. The reserved land, if properly managed, would no doubt become very valuable. It was a provision of this kind that was relied on in the former project to render the park virtually a gift to the city. It is understood that the report of the Committee will be made at the next meeting of Councils.

BOSTON will next "do" ALEXIS, Monday next being the day. Philadelphia had him last. In the meantime he will take steps to overcome the effects of the latter infliction and fortify himself for what he has yet to undergo. The interest of the Boston affair will center in a grand ball which is being worked up by a select committee of first citizens. The future movements of the Duke are not announced. On the part of Pittsburgh we will undertake to propose for his consideration a visit to our city. Should he accept he may rely on the least possible fuss and the greatest possible reality. We will show him what no doubt will please him far more than balls or banquets: our great manufacturing establishments, exceeding any found elsewhere on this continent, and for a little episode will cast a gun or two, such as his illustrious father regales with much favor and relies so much on in case of war. He will be allowed to take his time to inspect our thirty miles of works, or so much thereof as he pleases, and observe the great activities, which will probably interest him quite as much as anything which is likely to be introduced to his notice in this country. He shall be treated civilly and his visit made interesting as a sensible man would wish it might be. With so much that is great and actual, promises of vain things, of which he is likely to have a surfeit in other cities, are not to be thought of. The Duke may come when he pleases and have the same liberty in departing, or not at all. Niagara never minds it when a sight-seer don't come that way.

THERE is reason to fear that the composition of the Ways and Means Committee may prevent, at least in a measure, the satisfactory recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the readjustment of the tariff, from becoming operative. In these recommendations the needs and claims of industry and capital were carefully borne in mind; but an analysis of the composition of the committee, as appointed by Speaker BLAINE, renders it doubtful whether the low tariff and revenue reform interest does not outweigh the President's policy. Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the committee, is probably in favor of moderate protective duties, and may, upon the whole be regarded as a satisfactory appointment; while MAYNARD, KELLY and ROBBINS are pronouncedly in favor of the imposition of discriminative duties. On the other hand, however, BROOKS, BECK, KERR and FINKELNBURG are free-traders of the most radical kind, while BUCHANAN, the remaining member of the Committee, and who, it is said, will on all questions of tariff hold the balance of power, is a revenue reformer, whose vote will probably on most occasions be cast with the free-traders as against any protective policy which Mr. DAWES may desire to pursue. The Committee, it is said, has a majority in favor of cutting pown pig iron to five dollars per ton, and of placing coal on the free list, while on other questions of so-called revenue reform the anti-Protectionists have a still more decided majority. In view of these facts, and of the concerted revenue reform movement which, it is said, the free-traders propose to spring upon the House and pass under the operation of the previous question, it behoves those representatives who have the manufacturing interests of the country, and the countless industries and activities which arise from them, at heart, to be on their guard. Especially does this obligation rest upon the members from our own State, and their vigilance will no doubt be as sleepless as the interests involved are vital and important.

MEXICAN ANARCHY AND AMERICAN INTERVENTION.

A New York newspaper which still regards "manifest destiny" as the only wholesome spring of American foreign policy, thinks that the time has come, or is near at hand, for the absorption of Mexico by the United States. It would, however, be contented with the establishment of a protectorate. In taking this step, it thinks, there should be no delay, and waxes eloquent in setting forth the obligations which rest upon the American Government to interfere in Mexican affairs. We are responsible, it thinks, for Mexico before the civilized world. When we protested against the French invasion, and insisted on the suppression of the imperial rule set up by NAPOLEON, the nations of Europe asked why, if the interest of civilization, we did not charge ourselves with the duty of putting an end to the disorders by which the so-called republic was harassed and distressed? The question, it seems, was reasonable, and the civilized world, which would rejoice to see the strong arm of the United States extended over Mexico, holds us responsible for the disorders which we might and should prevent. This is the sum of the argument for intervention, as urged by a journal of wide circulation among a certain class. Other arguments might easily be alleged, which appeal to hopes deeply seated and easily stirred in a large portion of the American population. At present all reasons of whatever force would be addressed to deaf ears. The people are utterly indifferent to the subject, if not decidedly indisposed towards its discussion. With the South in its actual condition on their hands, and in view of the imperfectly developed state of the vast territories of the West, they feel that they have enough to do. Certain that in due time the ill governed Mexican Republic will be added to the Union, they are content to wait; or rather they feel that only an evil necessity could reconcile them to the early incorporation of its ignorant and turbulent citizens in one body politic with themselves. To hasten the time would seem like madness to most of them. With respect to the responsibility for Mexican disorders alleged to have been incurred by the suppression of the empire, it is not painfully felt. In that case American interposition was an act of legitimate self-defense, while to the Mexican people it seemed an act of neighborly kindness and friendship. At the time no sagacity could have foreseen that the Republic firmly established in the almost unanimous consent of so large a majority of the people, would, after so short a period, result in the deplorable condition of disruption and anarchy which now prevail. In spite of the lessons of the past, many indications of increased intelligence, patriotism and general improvement justified the hope that under the rule of JUAREZ, Mexico was about to enter upon a new career of internal peace and prosperity.

The subject is really one of considerable immediate political interest, because it may hardly be hoped, that within the next two or three months the state of Mexican affairs will not give rise to lively discussion in our own Congress and throughout the country. We express no opinion concerning the wisdom or propriety of the agitation, but simply anticipate the fact. For some years comparatively tranquil and secure, Mexico has resumed its normal condition, in which rival generals hurl *pronunciamentos* at each other, and the towns are as unsafe as the highways. There can be little doubt that JUAREZ's popularity is completely departed from him, and that his power is so utterly undermined that restoration is impossible. Nobody believes in his honesty; his enormous wealth is generally looked upon as the gains of corruption, and the personal enmity with which he is regarded is so intense as to extend to the members of his family. The army, heretofore so devoted to him, chiefly in consequence of the regularity with which the soldiers received their wages, is mutinous almost everywhere, since the exhaustion of the national treasury makes it impossible to pay them, and while some of his most distinguished Generals have joined the rebellion, others are in a state of suspense. Thus General CORTINA, ordered with his force to relieve Saltillo, besieged by the rebels, has retired to Matamoras, and Gen. ESCOBEDO, by resigning the governorship of San Luis Potosi, seems to indicate despair of JUAREZ's success in the conflict. In every State of the Republic the JUAREZ Government is more or less unable to maintain order; JUAREZ himself is everywhere denounced as having grown rich by corruption, and as having continued in power so long by illegitimate means. PORFIRIO DIAZ believed to have been thus defeated in the late election, appears to be a very worthy man. Besides his services in the struggle with the French, and against the empire, his labor as a reformer in the promotion of education and of internal improvements, have made him a favorite with the people. But he is said to be so free from ambition, and so deficient in energy, that he was fully expected to submit quietly to the decision of the last election, however manifestly fraudulent it might be, and is now supposed to have placed himself at the head of the existing rebellion merely because the people forced him into the position. Such a man would not seem a likely leader. At an early date to conduct the actual conflict to a satisfactory conclusion, or to organize order and government out of the confusion which prevails. JUAREZ still holds the capital without disturbance, and he has asked Congress to confer upon him dictatorial powers. But if late reports are correct, such a remedy for desperate circumstances is not likely to be effective. On the contrary, there appears much probability that the struggle, with its attending anarchy, may continue for an indefinite period, and certainly long enough to revive the clamor in this country for American intervention.

DISGUSTING SYCOPHANCY.

Deferential courtesy is one thing, but snobbery is quite another. Outbursts of hearty and generous enthusiasm over deserving objects honor alike those who receive and those who bestow. It was every way fit and proper that the royal guest who is at present visiting these shores should be greeted with the honors due to his exalted rank and to the friendship of the great Empire which he will the United States to-day so often experienced. But there is such a quality as flunkeyism, and it is to be feared that unless care on our part is had, the Grand Duke ALEXIS, who appears to be a very modest and sensible personage, and to take pretty shrewd note of what is going on around him, may derive an incorrect impression of our country, and set us down for a nation of toadies and tuft-hunters. The other day, for instance, he experienced in the goodly city of Philadelphia the same round of festivities which he had previously enjoyed in New York; and in the Quaker city too, as in the Empire metropolis, JENKINS was on hand and ready to gush. Here is the way in which the reporter of the Philadelphia *Press* described the arrival of the Prince, and the incidents which thereafter immediately followed:

"Upon arriving in his reception-room he threw off his dark overcoat and displayed a pair of white gloves, discovering a well-formed and delicate hand, with several diamond rings on his fingers. The Prince's feet are rather long and narrow, in exact proportion to his body. He wore a long modern brown necktie, with a single scarf pin. His undergarments took charge of his surplus clothing, and he remained standing. While engaged in the ceremonies introduced to him he lighted a cigarette, which he took from a case in his coat pocket, and smoked it leisurely for some minutes."

Now we respectfully submit that the spirit of sycophancy which this fulsome sort of stuff evinces is, if proper enough in a *valet de chambre*, altogether unfit for a people self-recharged with the interchange of high-nation courtesies. To a man of the calibre and breeding of the Prince, servility and flattery can but be as distasteful as they are debasing to those who indulge in them. He is on every account entitled to a generous American welcome, but he will be apt to have a much better opinon of us and of our institutions, if we do not in his presence bend and bow quite so low; especially should he come to learn, (as he probably will,) that in this same Philadelphia whose journalists ascended into poetic raptures over his feet and fingers, a respectable, intelligent and cultured gentleman of that city, who has been admitted to practice in the English Courts of law, and was not long ago received and welcomed at the Court of St. Petersburg by the Emperor of Russia, the father of our visitor—was refused a ticket to the Duke's ball because he did not happen to be white. If we make our justice toward man a little more apparent, will not our homage to the Duke be likely thereby to be made a good deal more effective?

THE New York *Post* says that out in the Indian Territory it appears to be still an open question whether the Fourteenth amendment applies as well to the red man as to the white. The Creek Indians still hold the negroes in bondage, although the amendment declared to was supposed to have abolished slavery in all the States and Territories of the United States. The District Attorney of the Western District of Arkansas is in a quandary, and has written to Washington for instructions. Of course the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, but the difficulty is that in our treaty with the Indians we have recognized them as distinct and separate nations, with the right to manage their domestic affairs in their own way. To get entirely rid of slavery, the *Post* thinks it may become necessary, therefore, to abandon the traditional policy of the government in treating with Indians. We believe, however, that a law was passed by Congress at its last session, forbidding the recognition of Indians as distinct nationalities, in any treaty.

With the exception of the story of the man with the iron mask it is probable that no historical mystery has excited so much discussion, given rise to many surmises, and so thoroughly baffled attempts at satisfactory solution, as the case of Kaspar Hauser. Late news from Bavaria states that a lawprofessor at the University of Munich has recently examined, at the request of the King of Bavaria, all the official papers bearing on the subject, which the Government has hitherto kept concealed from the eyes of the public. He has drawn up a report to the King, in which he claims to have established the fact that all stories about the brutal treatment of Kaspar Hauser are unfounded; and that instead of being a scion of royal blood, he was the son of very humble parents. The report will soon be published, and thus will be opened a controversy that for forty or more years was carried on for a long time with great bitterness in Germany and England, and was even the subject of consideration at court.

THE Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue will, it is said, soon issue a circular letter to assessors and collectors of internal revenue and ex-officers to whom commissions may yet be due on account of tobacco shipped in bond from one district to be sold in another. In this letter Mr. Douglas will propose a plan of settlement based on the following paragraph of the internal revenue laws: "In calculating the commissions of assessors and collectors of internal revenue in districts whence tobacco is shipped in bond to be sold in another district, one-half the amount of tax received on the quantity of tobacco so shipped shall be added to the amount on which the commissions of such assessors and collectors are calculated, and a corresponding amount on which the commissions of the assessors and collectors of the districts to which such tobacco is shipped is calculated."

WASHINGTON department officials state that they have not experienced so quiet a time on the assembling of Congress for many years. Although there have been in Washington for a few days past a large number of Senators and Representatives, their visits to the departments were few and far between, and the importunities for places for their constituents unfrequent. It is the general opinion in official circles that this unusual hesitancy in seeking office is caused by the desire to avoid the stringent examination which it is feared would be incumbent upon the applicant, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Civil Service Commission.

GENERAL NEGLEY is on the Committees on Commerce and Mines and Mining, having been dropped from the Committee on Military Affairs.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A French scientific journal states that petroleum can be converted into a permanent solid, which will burn without liquifying, and may be preserved in a firm mass for any period of time. The process is not given and is said to be a secret.

Newspapers placed over or under the bed-spread will keep the sleeper as warm as an additional pair of blankets, and they are an excellent protection where there are no blankets. The larger the sheet of course the better, and it might be best to stitch them to the coverlet. They also make an excellent wall paper for cabins and shanties. These uses of an article so abundant should be generally known to the poor, who are apt to suffer in such cold weather as the present.

There is now loading in Philadelphia a ship with the material necessary for building a nitrate of soda factory at Iquique, southern Peru, where American influence has been long and steadily acquiring strength.

One of the most remarkable cases of death on record is that of a station agent on the Boston and Maine Railroad, who died a few days since from the bite of his little daughter, a mere child. She had been suffering for a short time with diptheria, and the father, for some reason not stated, put his hand into her mouth, when she seized and bit it with just force enough to break the skin. The virus from the child's teeth penetrated the wound and was diffused through the system. After a week's illness, during which time his business was entirely neglected, he died.

Two skeletons were recently discovered in the Boston Court Palace, near London, which are thought to be those of Lord Francis Villiers and Richard Grenville, shot by Cromwell's order at Hampton Court the day before Charles the First's execution.

Accounts from the pine regions of Michigan indicate that the supply of lumber during the coming season will exceed anything heretofore known. Large gangs of men are going into the woods this winter along the courses of all the rivers and on the lines of the railroads. Wages are high and laborers are flocking to the pineries from all sections.

During the trial of a civil case before the city court in Montgomery, Ala., a few days since, the first rebel treasury note ever issued was introduced in evidence. It was of the denomination of fifty dollars, payable in one year, and was issued to Alexander B. Clitherall in April, 1861.

What orderly and peace-loving fellows the Democracy of Kentucky must be, and how anxious to place the liberties of the country on a firm and stable basis. The Mount Sterling *Sentinel* makes a suggestion, that when the Legislature meets it shall proceed to pass an act "forbidding the use of the penitentiary and jails of the commonwealth by the United States officers for the incarceration of prisoners, etc." This is in view of the arrest and imprisonment of Kentucky Ku-Klax at the present time by the United States authorities. There's "passivism" for you, with a vengeance.

The Bonapartist organ, the *Ordre*, makes the following comment upon the decree suspending the two contemporaries: "Under the Empire of 1852 a journal could not be suspended until it had received three warnings; under the Empire since 1868 a journal could be condemned by the Court of Justice; under the Empire in 1870 the Chamber passed a law which remitted all press offenses to the decision of a jury; under the Republic the Government has the right to suppress journals without any preliminary warning. The liberty of the press exists in fact, no longer."

The announcement recently made by the Levant *Herald* that for ex-Ministers, who lately held elevated positions in the Ottoman Government, had been exiled and sentenced to confinement in a fortress, was copied and commented upon all over this country. But the same paper now states that, although this was nominally the sentence passed upon them, their punishment really amounts to little more than removal from the capital. Two are merely sent to Cyprus, where they "will be free to live in all the comfort which the ample wealth of both afford." The others have simply been sent to their native places in Asia. Not a very severe punishment after all.

The inauguration of Governor Booth, of California, takes place to-day. The Senatorial contest now pending in the Legislature of that State is likely to be very severe. The prominent aspirants are Sargent, Cole, Estee and Phelps, whose chances are said to stand in about the order in which they are named.

The clerks of the Treasury Department are highly elated at the appointment of Gen. Garfield as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. They look upon him as their friend in their efforts to obtain the twenty per cent. they claim, and they feel confident that they will get that bill through Congress this winter.

There are 3,500 persons fed daily at the Cincinnati Soup-house in Chicago. There is an enduring character in the Cincinnati charity which is eminently satisfying. If other cities had shown the same sagacity in the distribution of their soup, we also would no doubt have been much more practical.

The cultivation of beet-root sugar in France has now risen to an industry of the first importance. It employs more than 400 manufactories, and the gross of manufacture is each year brought to a higher state of perfection. There are in France three or four journals specially devoted to subjects connected with the manufacture, cultivation, sale, etc., the machinery required and the chemistry of the process.

The Montana papers are jubilant over the prospect of early railroad and river connection with the balance of the United States. They say that as early as so near the Missouri river next year that light draft steamers for low water can ply on the river up to Fort Benton, from the point of connection, leaving only 140 miles of staging and land travel to Helena.

A remarkable instance of the effect of fright in a dream occurred in an interior town of Wisconsin, last week. A young man, a school-teacher, just married, spent an evening reading to his young wife incidents of Indian life and warfare in the western country. Going to bed with his mind filled with the subject, he dreamed of living some of the scenes he had been dreaming of, during which he had lost his scalp at the hands of a redskin, receiving thereby a terrible fright. On being awakened by the aid in the house in the morning he found himself unable to speak, and has communed ever since with the others by writing—thus relating his dream up to last Friday he had not recovered his speech.

A number of chinamen voted in the recent municipal election at Virginia City, but could not pronounce papers simply mention the fact—nothing more. Had the incident occurred anywhere in the United States it would have probably have afforded material to two columns of our political parties on for at least six months.

This is a matter of some importance to our own distillers. The 30th of November having been generally observed as a holiday throughout the United States, Commissioner Douglas will not, it is said, announce Emanuel Rosenstein, of Virginia City, Nevada, who has been appointed Consul to Tripoli, is a native of Germany, and is a Jew. He is a brother of Mrs. Solomon Hirsch, of Pittsburgh.

George Bancroft has drawn down upon his devoted head the literary wrath of Victor Hugo. The first poem in "L'Annee Terrible" is entitled "The Fallen Minister," and deals in much melo-dramatic censure of Mr. Bancroft's conduct in the overthrow of Liberty in congratulating Kaiser William of Germany over the conquest of France.

General Read, American Consul-General at Paris, has come into possession of a breastpin once worn by General Washington, given by him to General Jackson, by General Jackson to King Joseph Bonaparte, by Joseph Bonaparte to Count Stanislaus de Girardin, by the Comte to his son, who sent it to General Read as a souvenir of the siege of Paris.

It is painful to hear that an appeal has been made to the public through the London newspapers for aid for the family of the late editor of *Punch*, Mr. Mark Lemon, the rare flavor of which journal was in a great almost wholly from the delicious juices which poor Lemon squeezed out of his heart and brain.

The Baronet-butcher claimant in the Tichborne case is suffering from a severe attack of the piles. He is in excellent medical hands, but his friends are not a little anxious as regards his present state of health.

It is said that the misunderstanding which existed last session between Representatives Farnsworth and Butler has been satisfactorily adjusted. At all events there will be no renewal of hostilities in that direction, Gen. Farnsworth preferring to refrain from conversation respecting this topic, declaring that the Butler-Farnsworth matter was all right and would not be revived.

The weak point in Roger Tichborne's case has been that he had not proved that after his shipwreck in the Bella in 1855 he was picked up by the Osprey. This missing link has now been supplied by the testimony of a man who met him at that time in Melbourne Harbor.

Three of the United States Senators are between seventy and eighty years old. They are Davis, of Kentucky; Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Vickers, of Maryland. Nine Senators are between sixty and seventy, and twenty-seven are between fifty and sixty. Four Senators are under forty—Ames, of Mississippi; Clayton, of Arkansas; Osborn, of Florida, and Spencer, of Alabama. It will be seen that all Old and Young America predominates in the Senate.

Victor Hugo neglects no opportunity or occasion, however slight or remote, of uttering his unmeaning utterances. Thus he has adorned Gambetta's marriage by characterizing it as "the union of a comet and a power."

Spielhagen, the great German novelist is coming to this country next spring to lecture on Shakspeare.

The small-st engine in the world is on exhibition in Worcester, Massachusetts. Its materials are gold and silver, comprising one hundred and forty eight pieces, fastened together with screws, the largest of which is one-eighteenth of an inch in size. The engine, boiler, governor and pumps stand in a space seven-sixteenths of an inch square, and are five-eighths of an inch high. The engine alone weighs but fifteen grains, and yet every part is complete, and it may be set in motion by filling the boiler with water and applying heat, being supplied with all valves and other appliances to be found upon an ordinary upright engine. It is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity.

"An eastern paper, noticing the Democratic propositions to adopt William Cullen Bryant for their candidate for President, asks, with pathos: "What has Mr. Bryant done that he should be thus treated?"

Nothing, we answer; but the proposition is really a compliment to the distinguished author. The Democracy want to furnish him with material for another "Thanatopsis," and if the venerable poet should run as their candidate, he would get such a "new of death" as never, in all his long and observant life, has he yet seen.

IT is perhaps just as well that a censor of the press should not know too much. Some years ago, an advertisement announced the early appearance of the *Divine Comedy*, translated by Philalethes (King John of Saxony). The censor ran his pen through the announcement, adding the sage and pious remark that divine things were not fit subjects for comedy. The Divine Comedy is the name of Dante's great poem.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

People who believe in Homœopathy, and desire a "Domestic Medicine" according to that wonderful system, will surely find the following a very good book. "The Homœopathic Medicine, by Joseph Laurie, M. D., etc., etc., edited and revised, with numerous important additions, and the introduction of the new remedies and a repertory by Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., etc., etc." The book has long been popular in Great Britain, where twenty thousand copies of it have been sold, or twenty editions of a thousand each. The volume now before us is described as the "first American from the twenty-first English edition." It is evidently a work of great labor, and is strongly recommended by some of the most eminent practitioners of the Homœopathic system. Boericke & Tafel of New York; J. G. Backofen & Son, 161 Smithfield street.

"Speeches, Addresses and Letters on Industrial and Financial Questions, to which is added an Introduction, together with copious Notes and an Index, by William D. Kelley, M. C.," is a new book destined to have many readers. Judge Kelley is one of our ablest public men, and he never speaks or writes on a subject which he has not thoroughly studied. For many years a diligent student of Political Economy, who heartily accepted the common teachings of the science concerning free trade, he was at length driven by the observation of facts to regard a protective tariff as the true American policy. In the Introduction mentioned above, Judge Kelley gives a very lively and impressive account of the processes of thought and inquiry by which he arrived at this conclusion. We especially commend the statement to the attention of our free trade friends. Always deeply interested in his subject, and familiar with the various debates to which it has given rise, Mr. Kelley treats each of the several questions of finance and statesmanship embraced in the volume in an instructive manner. Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia publisher, for three dollars sends the book by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. In Pittsburgh, sold by J. G. Backofen & Son, 161 Smithfield street.

Research within the last quarter of a century having thrown a completely new light upon the ancient countries of the east, the history of the old empires of Asia has had to be rewritten for the use of students and general readers. To Dr. Seiss' Student's Series has now been added "The ancient history of the East, from the earliest times to the conquest by Alexander the Great, including Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia, Media, Persia, Asia Minor, and Phœnicia, by Philip Smith, B. A." The treatment of the subject, while well adapted for school instruction, is certain to interest all readers who feel any liberal curiosity about the ancient countries named and the wonderful explorations by which their history has been determined in recent times. The volume is richly illustrated by engravings on wood. Harper & Bros.; Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

In "The Life and Letters of Catharine M. Sedgwick," the delightful American novelist is chiefly her own biographer, as besides "the recollections of her earlier years" with which the volume opens, her letters are judiciously so arranged as to present a satisfactory portraiture of her life. In addition to the interest of the personal narrative, the book gives us valuable glimpses into old time manners and ways of thought, and also occasional notices of celebrated contemporaries. Harper & Brothers; W. A. Gildenfenty, Fifth avenue.

"The Earth: A Descriptive History of the Phenomena of the Life of the Globe. By Elisee Reclus; Translated (from the French) by the late B. B. Woodward, M. A., and edited by Henry Woodward, M. A., of the British Museum. Illustrated by two hundred and thirty maps inserted in the text, and twenty-three page maps printed in colors." We are told that "this work is the result of more than fifteen years' careful study, travel and research by one of the most able living French authors. It has passed through two editions in France, where it has received the warmest commendation from competent critics. It is a truly magnificent book, in which the number and excellence of the illustrations are worthy of close study, and the letter-press is worthy of the illustrations. Written with the clearness and vivacity with which only Frenchmen seem capable of treating scientific subjects, it is believed to be also scientifically accurate. In treatment as well as in appearance this volume is certainly the most attractive presentation of the subject of physical geography anywhere to be found. Harper & Brothers; W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

One of the most useful books lately published is "English Lessons for English People," by the Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, M. A., Headmaster of the city of London School, and J. R. Seeley, M. A., Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge." Mr. Seeley is the now celebrated author of *Ecce Homo*, and from the reputation and position of each of the authors one might reasonably expect that a book on the English language, their joint production, would be a work of more than common merit. In fact, English Lessons" seems admirably adapted to meet a general want in the United States as well as in Great Britain. Neither an English grammar nor a rhetoric nor a logic, it is designed to supply certain deficiencies of knowledge in each of those subjects of study; to teach precision and accuracy in the use of words; to discipline taste and judgment in respect to style, and to guard against familiar mistakes in reasoning. As the authors say in their preface, the book "presupposes a knowledge of grammar and of English idiom in its readers, and does not address itself to foreigners, but those who, having already a familiar knowledge of English, need help to write it with taste and exactness." Therefore while likely to be useful as a text book, it is likely to be equally useful to many who have "finished their education" under teachers and desire to perfect by independent efforts their knowledge of the English language. For this important purpose these lessons render such assistance as only thorough scholarship could furnish. As any account of the book which we could give in the space at our command, would be unsatisfactory, we earnestly recommend all readers interested in the English language and literature to examine for themselves these "English Lessons for English People." Roberts Brothers, Boston; S. A. Clark & Co., Wood street near Fifth avenue.

The same publishers give us a little volume of very pleasant reading in "Letters from all Quarters; or, the Literary Musings of a Clerical Recluse," a title which well describes the general character of the book. "Once a Child," "Solitude in Crowds;" "About Square Men in Round Holes, and Round in Square;" "About Toil, as a Boon to Sorrow;" "About great griefs as a Medicine for Less;" "Finding One's Occupation Gone;" "A Good Listener;" these are titles of a few of the nineteen essays or chapters of which the volume is made up. The "Recluse" does not elaborate or drain any subject, nor does he ever dogmatize, but talks about his topic in an easy unpretending way, illustrating it by anecdotes and by quotations in verse and prose derived from a rather wide range of reading in elegant literature. S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street, near Fifth avenue.

It is sufficient merely to announce the addition to Dr. Smith's Student's Series of Hallam's "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages." In this edition of Hallam's great work only such passages have been omitted as expressed opinions which the author ceased to entertain as the result of subsequent investigation, and the "author's latest remarks are incorporated in the text with additions from recent writers." While some of the references to authorities are left out, the value of the work is much enhanced by the addition of various original documents not readily accessible elsewhere to the reader in this country. Such are the statutes of William the Conqueror, the constitutions of Clarendon, magna charta, etc. For the general reader as well as for the student this is the best edition of Hallam's Middle Ages. Harper & Brothers; W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

The Harpers and Mr. William J. Rolfe, A. M., are doing much to promote the study of Shakspeare in this country by their excellent edition of the separate plays with notes and engravings. "The Swan of Avon" or "The Immortal Williams," as the French call him, is a poet more talked about than read, chiefly because young people of moderate means are unable to procure the helps required for the satisfactory interpretation of his text. The mere pleasure, such as the editions in one or two volumes contain, is insufficient, and the editions with copious notes are costly as well as cumbersome. This elegant and beautifully printed little copy of the Tempest, uniform with the Merchant of Venice published some time ago, is furnished with an entire apparatus so intelligently prepared as to leave no removable obscurity to embarrass or disgust the reader least familiar with Elizabethan English and old customs. W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

THE famine in Persia is said to be more terrible than words can portray. A private letter recently received from Bushire, where, as a seaport, some sort of relief is possible, states that 2,000 persons going on under one's eyes are heartrending. We daily feed over 2,000. If you only saw them—animated skeletons in rags, what were once fair women and chubby children, reduced to raging, famished beasts; When feeding them there are almost always some trodden under foot and taken away dead. The most pitiable sight is to see the children—mothers without a soul to look to for help—their parents dead of starvation. The little things often lie down, compose themselves as if for sleep, and go out without more than a sigh.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How Much Hay a Horse Eats.

The *Stock Journal* says: "An acre of ground related expressly for hay yields on an average no more than one and a half tons of vegetable food; an equal space planted with carrots or ruta-bagas will yield from ten to twenty tons—say fifteen tons—which is by no means a high average, and has often been attained without any extraordinary attention. It has been ascertained by careful experiment that three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high consume hay at the rate of two hundred pounds a week, or five tons and 1,040 pounds per annum; besides one and a half bushels of oats per week, seventy-eight bushels per annum. By a repetition of the same experiment it is found that unworked horses consume hay at the rate of four and a quarter tons per annum.

"The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse for one year, but half an acre of carrots, 600 bushels per acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season of feeding them lasts, will do as well if not better. These things do not a unit of doubt, for they have been the subjects of exact trials, as some of your agricultural friends will testify.

"It has also been proved that the value of one bushel of corn, together with the fodder upon which it grew, will keep a horse in good order for a week. An acre planted in corn and yielding sixty bushels will be ample to keep a good-sized horse in working order one year.

"Let the farmer then consider whether it is better to maintain a horse on the product of half an acre of carrots or roots, or upon the product of an acre of corn; or, on the other hand, upon the hay and grain of two acres of land; for it will require two acres of good land to produce the necessary hay and grain as above. The same reasoning might be made use of in the feeding of cattle and sheep."

WOMEN FARMERS.

On the eastern shore of Canandaigua lake, according to the Rochester *Union*, live two very singular people. The question whether women can make good lecturers, doctors, professors or store-keepers, is now, by many, conceded on the score of practical demonstration; and the cases to which we refer may be profitably cited in behalf of the fitness of women to succeed, unaided, in agriculture. Sloping down in emerald turf to the lake there lie, affirms our authority, two beautiful farms which have been entirely worked out of primitive wilderness by women. The owners are two sisters, daughters of a pioneer named Fuller, who, more than half a century ago, made his way into the forest region surrounding the romantic lakes of interior New York. At his death he left his children land, but little else, and the two girls, Laura and Electa, resolved to become farmers. Both are now past sixty, and, since early womanhood they have cultivated their grounds with their own hands. Each has a stalling farm and a snug cottage, the latter nestling among shade-trees, close to the edge of the lake. The lands, bearing fruit, grass and other crops, stretch far away up the rolling hills. Some of the journal names has lately "interviewed" the proprietors, and this became aware of the facts he has made public. "All about," he says, "looks thrifty," and the farm work appears to be thoroughly and judiciously done. Miss Laura Fuller was first called upon. This lady wears "a short and rather loosely fitting dress, a hood and a pair of men's boots." She has "a beard as heavy as is often seen upon a man, and a voice that would not be mistaken for that of a woman." She is "tolerably well informed," and showed that her heart was in her vocation. That she plies it without masculine help, and with decided prosperity, is unquestionable. Her sister, Electa, is, however, regarded as the best manager, and "most business-like person of the two." Her visitor found this lady to have much the appearance of her sister, but she is "more dignified and patriarchal, with a head considerably bald, and locks whitened be the frosts of many winters." Miss Fuller, we are assured, cut away the virgin forest that once covered her farm with her own hands. All the toil that was needed to bring the land into condition was performed, solitary and alone. She had reared stock of all kinds, "including the horses and colts, for which a great fancy had been taken." The wild beasts that formerly infested her neighborhood, this Diana of the wilderness herself slew; and rumor has it that "men who had presumed to trifle with Electa, had fallen as did the beasts and trees." We take it for granted, however, that this is one of those delicate exaggerations in which the world is so prone to invent for persons at all eccentric, and that wood and fur have been the only victims to Miss Electa's bow and spear.

HOW TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens when they are at liberty. They must be put in a proper coop; and this, like most other poultry appurtenances, need not be expensive. To fatten twelve fowls, a coop may be three feet long, eighteen inches high and eighteen inches wide, made entirely of bars. No part solid—neither top, side nor bottom. Partition must be used according to the size of the chickens put up. They do not want room; indeed, the closer they are the better—provided they can all stand up at the same time. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together, or they will fight. If one is quarrelsome, it is better to remove it at once; as, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators. A diseased chicken should not be put up. The food should be ground oats, and may either be put upon a trough or in a flat board in the manner along the front of the coop. It may be mixed with water or milk—the latter is the better. It should be well soaked, forming a pulp as loose as can be, provided it does not run off the board. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after daybreak as possible or convenient, and then at intervals of four hours. Each meal should be as much and no more than they can eat up clean. When they have done feeding the board should be well and scraped, and may be spread. It causes them to feed and thrive. After a fortnight of this treatment you will have a good fat fowl. If, however, there are but five or six to be fatted, they must not have as much room as if fourth there were twelve. Nothing is easier than to allow them the proper space; as it is only necessary to have two or three pieces of wood to pass between the bars and form a partition. This may serve when fowls are up at different degrees of fatness. This requires attention, or fowls will not keep fat and healthy. As soon as the fowls are sufficiently fatted it must be killed, otherwise it will not get fat, but will lose flesh. If fowls are intended for the market, of course they are or all may be fatted at once; but if for home consumption, it is better to put them up at such intervals as will suit the time when they will be required for the table. When the time arrives for killing, whether there are many or few, they should be carefully fasted for twelve or fifteen hours. This enables them to be kept for some time after being killed, even in hot weather.

Too Much Gas—Not Enough Light.

From the Scientific American.

In every other country but this, there is an inspector appointed whose duty it is to report upon the candle power of the gas furnished by the companies; and, if it is found to be below the prescribed standard, the delinquent company is compelled to pay a heavy fine. In London, the gas inspector is a thoroughly competent man, appointed by the Government, and beyond the reach of the companies. He takes hold of the work fearlessly, and the consequence is that in the city the candle power of the gas is very much higher than with us. Some of the London companies take pride in keeping their gas up to fifteen candles, which is the maximum required of them. It is possible to make a gas of twenty-one candle power, but we have never known it to come under any burner or under the usual pressure; it would be apt to smoke. The more dilute the gas is, readily it will pass through any given aperature; hence a gas of a very low specific gravity will rapidly run up a high score on the meter without affording any compensation to the amount of light.

If gas is to be sold by foot, then the companies may pump in a quantity of atmospheric air, or let it consist of fifty per cent hydrogen, or make it of a low grade coal gas, or any thing. As long as they contrive to furnish gas and not light, they are at liberty to speculate as much as they please; the paper is their own fun not agreeing with them to give us light not gas.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

The late rapid decline in the price of anthracite coal has created considerable excitement in mining circles. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Monday says:

"The anthracite coal year ended with the 30th of November, and for the entire history of the trade probably never ended duller or more depressed. The public sale of 100,000 tons of Scranton coal at New York in the beginning of the week showing an average decline on lump coal of 50 cents per ton; on broken, 75 cents; on egg, 87½ cents; on nuts, 87½ cents; on eggs, 87½ cents, and on stove, 50½ cents was the *coup de grace*, that has laid the trade prostrate until the opening of the next year's business. There is no hope or prospect of any revival until next spring."

The great quantities left in the hands of dealers threaten still further to reduce prices, in which event a general strike is anticipated among the miners, as the only means of correcting the market and restoring the price of wages and the proper relations of supply and demand.

It is reported that the miners in the Lackawanna region are seriously contemplating another strike. Their reasoning, as reported, amounts in substance to this: "Coal is declining in the New York market. It will soon reach a point which will not warrant our employers in continuing work on present prices. But we cannot afford to risk our lives in mining coal for less than ninety-three and a half cents per diamond car, and therefore, as soon as our wages are reduced from that figure we will strike."

Winter

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 6, 1871.

There is little of change to note in regard to our local money market. Discount lines are full, and customer paper only is discounted by our banks. No change has occurred to-day in local stocks.

—Remarking on the effect of the President's message and accompanying documents on the money market, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday evening says:

"To sum up as far as the money market is concerned, neither the reports of departments, nor the recommendations already broached in Congress for bringing legal tenders to par with gold, have any perceptible effect upon our situation or immediate prospects, except some speculative movement in Western Union, and, to a smaller extent, in Pacific Mail."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¼	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109¼
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	93
Central Pacific Railroad	
Current Funding	113

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 6, 1871.	10:30 11	12	1 P. M.	2	3:30 4
C. & A.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Del. Sch.	114	114	114	114	114
Reading	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
Mich. Cent.		118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Mich. S. & N. I.		103½	103½	103½	103½
Illinois Cent.		137½	137½	137½	137½
Cleve. & Pitts.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
C. C. & I. C.	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Tol. & Wabash	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do. pref.					
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio & Miss.	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Ohio & Alleg.					
Do. pref.					
Union Pacific	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
N. J. Central					
Canton					
W. U. Tel.	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Pacific Mail	46	46	46	47	46
Quicksilver					
Wells-F. Ex.	58	58	58	58	58
American Ex.	58	58	58	58	58
U. S. Ex.	58	58	58	58	58
Gold	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½

Regarding the prospect in Congress relative to "Revenue Reform," the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (free trade) writes as follows:

Each day strengthens the opinion that we are to have a session devoted in considerable part to the revenue laws, and yesterday's experience among the members of both Houses seems to feel pretty certain that something will be done in reducing the tariff. The President's recommendations show what he admits is the condition of *affairs if no revenue is use taken.* As to that assertion it is morally certain that a majority of Congress is afraid of reducing the revenue in the interest of cheap living, if for no patriotic motives. The question of how the tariff should be altered, and appreciate the force of popular feeling. To make reduction of taxation a matter of policy would be a point gained, and an early virtue will now be made of an ultimate necessity. From the President's message we go to the formation of the Ways and Means Committee. There we find Dawes, Maynard, Kelley, three high tariff men, and Roberts, a moderate man, but disposed to vote with the other three on an important subject. That makes four high tariff men. Then we have Brooks, Finckelnburg, Kerr and Beck, low tariff men, and Burchard, a low tariff man of the Incoherent school. Mr. Burchard is not a Republican, the successor of Hon. E. B. Washburne. He will vote to make such things as coal, salt, medicine, &c., free. He will shear the duties down till he believes he has them as low as home competition will allow, and will go no further. But in reducing the tariff there will be a limit placed before the committee, a round figure to be naffled by them, and they will work to it, paying their attention to all things in the tariff alike. There will undoubtedly be a single cover of almost as long and difficult as that which occurred two years ago this session, and lasted from early in the winter till the 14th of the next July. It is readily discovered, by noticing the official statements in the telegraphic reports, and comparing them with the correct status of the Committee of Ways and Means, as given above, that the Administration has made a new departure in the interests of the people in the respect of taxation. The Committee of Ways and Means, as at present constituted, are as fair in sentiment as could be expected of a high-tariff Speaker of the House of Representatives; and in the appointment, in connection with the President's Message, would seem to give a promise of reform in the revenue.

In conversation with some Senators, the fact is elicited that there is a strong determination on the part of certain western and northwestern Senators to press the bills "repealing the duties on coal and salt to an immediate and successful issue in the Senate. It will be remembered that both these bills passed the House last session, and the Senate's action is the only thing necessary to place them before the President for his signature.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	88½
Philadelphia and Erie	35
Lehigh Navigation	58½
Catawissa preferred	35
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	136¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	87½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Governmental, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI,

December 5.—There is a very strong market for all grades of pig iron, the demand being good and the supply comparatively small. In some cases prices were higher, and the market closed very firm. No change in manufactured iron. We quote:

No. 1 foundry	$ 42
No. 2 foundry	39
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Missouri	$50 to $52
STONE COAL IRON.	
No. 1 foundry	$39@40
No. 2 foundry	38
BLOOMS PER TON.	
Charcoal	$90
SCRAP IRON.	
Cast	$1 40@1 50
Wrought	$1 60@2 00
BAR IRON.	
Common 2½ @ 3	3½@3¾
Charcoal	4½@5
SHOES PER KEG.	
Horse shoes	$5 50@5 75

—*Enquirer.*

LOUISVILLE,

December 5.—The market is very active with moderate receipts:

Hanging Hooks, No. 1 foundry charcoal	
Hanging Hooks, No. 1, charcoal	$41 00@42 00
Hanging Hooks, No. 2, charcoal	38 00@39 00
Hanging Hooks, mill	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	39 00@40 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	37 00@38 00
Western stone-coal, mill	36 00@37 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	39 00@40 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	37 00@38 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	36 00@37 00
Tennessee, No. 1 foundry	39 00@40 00
Tennessee, No. 2 foundry	37 00@38 00
Tennessee, mill	36 00@37 00
Cold-blast charcoal, car wheel, Hecla and Rosedale	58 00@60 00
Cold-blast Tennessee	48 00@50 00

—*Courier-Journal.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—Although the weather has in some degree moderated, it is still very cold, and the rivers are fast filling with ice, which must necessarily impede if not entirely suspend navigation. Should such prove to be the case, it will have a damaging effect upon trade generally. We make a number of changes in prices to-day, particularly in bacon and provisions, butter, beans, dressed hogs, and eggs. All other articles are unchanged in prices. Trade cannot be strictly active, owing in a good degree to the extreme cold weather which has prevailed for some days past. But as we write the indications are that milder weather will soon prevail.

FLOUR.—The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,086	4,434	9,520
Apples, bbls	2,469	2,206	4,675
Cheese, boxes	1,189	1,466	2,655
Corn, sacks	4,791	2,237	6,328
Meal, sacks	12,502	4,501	16,783
Barley, sacks	6,876	8,207	15,083
Hops, sacks	1,191	1,191	3,508
Oats, sacks	12,969	7,179	20,148
Butter, packages	779	1,178	1,957
Bacon, pieces	6,391	948	927
Bacon, tierces	253	30	283
Dressed hogs	75	196	271

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for November for the past three years:

October Receipts.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Flour, bbls	22,519	22,782	19,622
Apples, bbls	24,019	32,146	16,940
Cheese, boxes	5,081	5,899	6,387
Corn, sacks	10,265	8,657	24,266
Meal, sacks	14,416	8,716	30,417
Barley	2,925	9,926	26,160
Hops, sacks	1,711	3,253	12,706
Oats, sacks	13,266	26,342	24,476
Butter, packages	815	1,342	1,923
Bacon, pcs.	19,264	26,284	19,964
Bacon, tcs.		512	453
Dried beef, lbs		76	271
Dressed hogs			

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 1,022 bbls. Sales good winter, round 3@3½; $2 50@2 60; choice eating $3 75@4 00.

BACON—Sales shoulders 9c; clear ribs 11c; clear 12c; canvassed hams 14@15c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c; sugar-cured shoulders, 9½@; plain shoulders 8½@9c; sugar-cured bacon 13@14c; plain rolled sides 9@; clear rolled sides 9½@; Dried beef 16@c. Mess pork $14 50; ham sausage 11@c; lard in tierces 10c; lard in packages 10c; lard in kegs 11@12c. Lightest pig's feet $2 50 per keg.

CIDER—Sales $5 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c ₱ lb; short weight 18c; mould 19c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—Non-carbon or fire test 21@21½c per gallon. The usual allowance for small lots.

CHEESE—Receipts 6,387 boxes. New Goshen 15½ 16c ₱ lb; Ohio do 14@15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 13@15c. There is an active demand

CRACKERS—Round lots $3 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries $17 00@18 00 ₱ bbl; other varieties $7@8 per barrel; basket crates $4 00.

CURRYCOMBS—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcomed pinster, $4 50; Land pinster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ doz.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts 196 head. Supply in the increase, and prices rule lower; sales at 5c@5½.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves at 9cents; quarters 7@8c; mixed Sales; apples 7@8½c for bright western.

EGGS—Sales 25c ₱ doz; prime limed 25@26c. Supply short of the demand.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last 570 barrels. We are reported a fair trade demand, with occasional orders for export. Both mills and stores hold ample supplies and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows: Spring—Fresh 32c ₱ doz; prime limed 25@26c. Supply short of the demand.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 570 barrels. We are reported a fair trade demand, with occasional orders for export. Both mills and stores hold ample supplies and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows:

Fine	$ 4 75@5 00
Superfine	5 00@5 50
Extra	5 50@6 00
Family	6 00@6 50
Fancy	6 50@7 00
Patent	7 00@7 50

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—There is no change in prices or improvement in the market, and we quote as follows:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee 12½c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12½c ₱ lb.

New Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 11½c; fair 11c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21@21½c; Java 24@25c; Laguayra 24@25c; Mocha 34c; prime roasted 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; low grades 90c@$1. Gunpowder—Fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 25; good 90c; cargoes.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8@8½c.

Syrups—Havana, in hhds, very white none; 65c.

GRAIN—The following are the of the receipts of wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,054	Corn, sacks	543
Oats, sacks	1,317	Rye, sacks	109
Barley, sacks	1,113		

It will be seen that the receipts are steadily on the increase, and what little grain of quality the growers are not so firm in their views, and would make concessions for the purpose of effecting sales. The probable suspension of navigation will, however, have the the effect of cutting off the receipts, and thus tend to keep the prices up to the present figures. We quote prime red at $1 45@1 47; white $1 47@1 50. Oats—Mixed quiet and unchanged; mixed and white 45c@46c ₱ bushel, for load. Corn—There is a stronger feeling, and prices held higher; the equiries here are at 58@59c, and old shelled at 62@66c. Rye—The nominal rates are 85@90c ₱ bushel. Barley—Is dull and nominal at 90c@$1 ₱ bush.

HAY—Baled $20@20 50; wagon $23@30 ₱ ton.

HIDES—There is a fair demand at 12c@13c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10c@11c; butchers' do 9c; green salted lambs 75c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HOP—Kentucky rough $16@ 0 00; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 82@85c ₱ gallon; No 2 at 78@80c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 80@85c.

MINCE MEAT—"Atmore's," "Solomon's" and "Wright's" brands at 13c ₱ lb; "Anderson's" held at 14c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $2 00 ₱ 100 lbs; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; mixed $1 60; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80@ ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Sales at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts since our last 570 bbls.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl. Peachblows 75@80c ₱ bushel.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 12@15c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed turkeys 15@18c ₱ lb; dressed chickens 12@15c; dressed ducks 15@16c; dressed geese—Mother's with turkeys $1 50@2 00; prairie chickens $4 50@5 00 ₱ dozen; pheasants 75c ₱ pair; quail $1 75@2 50 ₱ dozen. Domestic turkeys from 70c to $1 25, as to size and quality.

RAGS—Sales at 4c@4½c ₱ lb.

ROSIN—Sales at $2 60@2 70 ₱ bbl.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00@6 50 ₱ bush; timothy $3 00 to $3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SUGAR—Tennessee 4@5 ₱ lb.

VENISON—100@120 ₱ lb gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7@8 ₱ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Eighteen 96c; common rectified 95c@$1 00 ₱ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60 to $2 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 90@$3 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 7, 1871.

REMARKS.

The business we have before noted has been maintained; holders have changed their minds that the bottom has been reached, indications point that way. Taken as a whole the market is in a more healthy condition than for some time past.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices for the deliveries mentioned: Spot, 11¼c; December 11¾c; B. O. all year 13½c. Parker's $2 82 per bbl.

REFINED.

Firmness was the ruling feature of the market. The cold spell seems to have put a stop to transactions. None were reported. We quote nominally: Spot, 21¾@21¾c; December 21¾@21¾c; January 22¾c; February 22¾@22¾c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—The market was 21@¼ to firmer yesterday one per cent, and a trifle firmer below. Following are sales:

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, regular	$4 17½
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 15½
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 15
1,000 bbls upper creek, s. o. all year	4 20
1,000 bbls lower creek, b. o. all year	4 25
1,000 bbls lower creek, b. o. all year	4 40
1,000 bbls lower creek, regular	4 20
500 bbls lower creek, regular	4 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 45
1,000 bbls Rouseville	4 39
4,000 bbls Petroleum Center	4 39

NEW YORK, December 6.—Closing of this.—Crude in bulk held nearly at 12¾c, with moderate offerings and fair inquiry; sales 2,000 bbls at 12¾c. Refined higher, and there is some little shipping inquiry; sales 2,800 bbls for January at 22½c; 500 bbls early (cold) from Jersey City at 22½c; cargoes at the close were quoted at 22¼@22½c; cases firm at 31@32c. Philadelphia delivery very firm, with moderate inquiry; sales 1,000 bbls refined for December at 22½c.

OIL CITY, December 6.—Market lower and nominal at $4; 47 gravity at Oil City held $4 45@4 50, with 47's and 48's held at little disposition to operate.

ROUSEVILLE, December 6.—Market quiet and steady at $4 20@4 25.

PETROLEA CITY, December 6.—Market quiet at $4 15@4 20.

TITUSVILLE, December 6.—Market quiet and firm; spot and S. O. 1871 $4 17½; B.O. 1871 $4 22½@4 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, December 6.—Market was firm at $4 10@4 15.

NEW YORK, December 6.—The market continues steady and prices are firmer: rumored settlement of 2,000 bbl December contracts at 22¾c, and sales of 500 bbls at 22¾c reported. Prices advanced since morning, with sales of 2,800 bbls at 22½c; 3 cargoes here at same figure.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.—December 22c asked; January and February 22½c asked.

OIL CITY, December 6.—Market quiet and firm at $4 40@4 50.

ROUSEVILLE, December 6.—Market very firm; offering $4 50@4 52½; holding off for $4 60.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 6.—Market quiet and firm at $4 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 6.—Market firm at $4 30; no sales.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T. P. Miller	Vesta Oil Works	154
H. S. Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	338
J. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	320
Murray & Herbst	Standard Oil Works	160
L. P. Tack	Standard Oil Works	948
Thomas Hackett	Standard Oil Works	634
Wm. Stewart	Standard Oil Works	240
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	480
H. McKelvy	National Oil Works	472
H. McKelvy	Lilly Oil Works	450

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		
Vesta Oil Works	154	Sterling Oil Works	338
Model Oil Works	320	Standard Oil Works	1,922
Sunbeam Oil Works	480	Standard Oil Works	160
Lilly Oil Works	450	National Oil Works	472
Total	4,662		

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 5, 1871.

John Spear & Co, 294 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 571 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 367 bbls to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Clinton Oil Company, 518 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Hitter, 198 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & I, 265 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 491 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 2,324

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—Tobacco—sales 64 hhds logs at $6 50@12; low leaf to medium cutting $4 00@7 50. Bagging quiet. Cotton strong and higher; middling 18½c. Flour quiet; extra family $6 50. Grain—Receipts since our last 570 barrels. We are reported a fair trade demand, with occasional orders for export. Both mills and stores hold ample supplies and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows: Flour quiet; extra family $6 50. Provisions more firm; pork $13 00@13 50. Bacon sides scarce and held at 7½c; no shoulders or sides; clear rib 9½c; both meats and lard unchanged. Whisky 90c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle continue light, and in quality are mostly of the medium grades; very few prime and extra cattle offering this week. The market to-day was fairly active at figures fully as higher than last week. Advices from the East continue good, and the market closes to-night firm at the advance. The cattle bought thus far have been taken principally by New York and Philadelphia dealers, most of the country buyers being unwilling to pay the advance. The following are the rates current: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer, $5 75 to $6 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 25 to $5 70; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 50 to $4 75; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 75 to $4 00; Texas steers, $2 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs to-day fair. The market to-day opened up fair but became brisk, and with a better feeling ruling; most all the hogs offered changed hands. The New York buyers purchased quite heavily, and to-night the market closes firm at the following rates: Extra Philadelphia, $4 50; good to prime, Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25@4 35; rough to common, $3 50.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep light to-day. The market opened up firm with the supply short of the demand. Under this influence the trade was fairly active, and no difficulty was experienced by sellers in disposing of stock. Most of the offerings changed hands, and the market closed firm at the following prices for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 75@5 90; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 20@5 40; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@5 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00@4 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $2 00.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI,

December 5.—Since the recent increase in the supply the retail trade has been very active, and it has been impossible to keep pace with the orders. Prices are now fairly established as follows:

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₱ bush.....10c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₱ bush.....10c
Gas Coke, at yards, ₱ bush.....10c
Gas Coke, delivered, ₱ bush.....12c
Hard Pool delivered, ₱ bush.....16@17c

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¼.

NEW YORK, December 6—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold weak and selling at 109¼,—the lowest point reached since 1862. Loans from 4 to 7 ₱ cent. gold for carrying. Clearings $42,500,000.

STERLING EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

MONEY.

Money firm at 7 ₱ cent. currency to 7 ₱ cent. gold; 1-16 paid for carrying stocks.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm with moderate business. Offers to the Government amounted to $813,850, from 109 14-100 to 110 20-100; awards $817,450 at from 109 74-100 to 110-100.

Coupons 1881	117½	5-20s, 1867	114½
5-20s, 1862	110½	5-20s, 1868	114½
5-20s, 1864	110½	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865	111¼	Currency 6s	122
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STOCKS.

Stocks irregular. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and Reading.

Western Union	68½	New Jersey Central	111½
Adams Express	87½	St. Paul	54
Wells, Fargo & Co	56	do pref	77
Quicksilver	33½	Toledo & Wabash	63¾
Mariposa, pref	50	do pref	75
U. S. Express	57½	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	46½	Terre Haute	16
New York Central	92½	do pref	30
N. Y. Central Scrip	86¾	Chicago & Alton	116
Erie	21¾	Illinois Central	137
Erie preferred	64	C. C. & I. C.	93
Michigan Central	117¾	Harrisburg & Quincy	129
do pref	111½	Lake Shore	93
Reading	115¾	Panama	138
Michigan Southern	81	Illinois Central	137
Cleveland & Pitts	93½	Union Pacific	26¾
Northwestern com'n	80½	C. P. Bonds	103¾
do pref	89½	Union	91¼
Rock Island	94¼		

STATE BONDS.

In State bonds Tennessees were firm. South Carolinas weak in the forenoon, selling at 50; late in the afternoon 45 bid.

Missouri 6s	98	Virginias, old	61
Louisiana, old	66½	North Carolinas, old	33½
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	67		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 6, 1871.

FLOUR—Demand good on southern account and anything obtainable at $6 00 and under can find purchasers; local demand light.

WHEAT—Firm; No 1 spring $1 26; No 2 $1 19¾; No 3 $1 10¾; No 2 spring, seller December, $1 19¾; seller last half firmer 2½ 75s6 00.

CORN—Scarce; bulk; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; hams 9¼a 11c; middling quiet, long and short cut weighed with 5½c; short clear, December and February, 8c; January, 7¾c; short clear, December and February, 8c; January, 7¾c.

LARD—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Cotton—demand fair and advanced; middling uplands 18½c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western and State $5 75a 6 00; common to good $6 00@6 50; fancy do $6 55a7 10; St. Louis $6 20@6 25. Rye flour firmer at $5 00@5 05. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat firmer and scarce at $1 06. Wheat dull and declined 2c; No 2 Chicago spring $1 19; winter red western $1 52@1 61; amber $1 62@1 65; white $1 62@1 75. Rye steady. Corn firm; western mixed afloat 48½@49c; do store 50@51c; new western mixed 48@49c; yellow 52@53c. Oats scarcely so firm; western and Ohio 37@38c; Canada 41@42c; Jersey 42@43c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer and scarce at $14 00@14 50; prime mess $13 50@14 00; prime $11 50@12 00. Beef hams steady at $20@21. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies 10c; pickled shoulders 7½c; pickled hams 12½c. Lard firmer and scarce at 9½@9¾c; prime steam 9½@9¾c. Butter firm; fair to good Ohio 22@25c; prime 26@27c; Western reserve 28@29c; choice 30@31c. Cheese firm at 15@16c. Whisky firmer at 90@91c. Rice firm at 8½@9c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9½@9¾c; prime 9¾@10c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans 45@56c. Rice firm at 8½@9c. Crude petroleum is quiet. Tallow firmer; prime quiet at 65c. Moss pork $13 50; prime pork $ 0 50; prime mess $14 00@14 50. Beef quiet; prime $ 0@11; extra $11@14. Hams steady at 10@12c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—Cotton firm at 18c. Flour firm, with more inquiry; fall superfine $3 50a5 25; X $5 25a6 00; XX $6 25a6 75; XXX and family $6 75a8 00. No 2 fall firm and higher; No 3 red $1 47, but held higher; No 2 $1 48. Corn steady; mixed 39½@40c; 44@45c. Oats dull and easier; mixed on track 34@35c; Barley firm and higher for prime fall. Rye firm at 76c. Whisky irregular at 89@90c. Coffee firm at 21½@23½c for common to choice. Sugar fairly active and firm; fair to prime 9¾@10c; choice easier; 53s6c plantation. Pork firmer; order lots, $13; generally $13 50@14 00. Bacon—No Indis paper; 8 sks salt meat quiet, order lots packed shoulders 7½c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon—Nothing doing. Lard firm at 9¾c; spot, seller January. Hogs firm and active at $4 60@4 70; some fancy at $4 40. Cattle unchanged. Receipts and shipments small. Wheat 6,000 bush; corn 16,000 bush; oats 9,000 bush; hogs 16,022 head.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 6.—Cattle—Supply 3,295; the market rules steady; prices ¼c better. There is considerable stock in transit, delayed in the West. Sales of 70 Michigan steers, 1,250 to 1,310 lbs, $4 87½@5; 113 Ohio, 1,015 to 1,462 lbs, $4 60@5 25; 56 Ohio steers, at prices ¼@½c better; 30 Ohio steers, 1,250 to 1,375 lbs, $4 50@5 32; choice Kentucky, 1,463 lbs, $5 12½; 67 Missouri, 1,200 lbs, $4 75@5. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,462; stock scarce and in demand; prices ¼@½c better; sales of 392 Ohio sheep, at 5c to 5¼c, $5 20@5 50; 939 Canada lambs, 73 to 94 lbs, $6 25a 6 75. Hogs—Receipts 1,382 head; market firm; sales sold at prices 10@15c better; sales at $4 50a4 65.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Cotton advanced; low middling 18c. Flour firm; family at $6 60a6 90. Wheat quiet and firm; No 2 red winter at $1 46@1 46½. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley firm at 75@80c for fair to prime. Corn firm. Pork quiet and unchanged at $13 50. Lard firm at 9¼@9¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6½c; sides cured, 8c; sides, clear rib, 8c; sides, clear, 8¼c; cash, held 8c higher; seller January no sales. Bacon dull and a shade lower; shoulders 7c. Clear Hogs quiet and weak, at close at $5 25@5 15. Whisky 90c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Flour active; Wisconsin $7 25a7 50; Minnesota $7 75a8 25; Indiana and Ohio $7a7 50. Wheat dull and declined; Pennsylvania and western red, $1 57a1 60; amber $1 62a 1 63; white $1 67. Rye held at 95a98c. Corn firm; old yellow 58a60c; new 68a73c; western low and high mixed 54a56c. Oats selling at 54a56c for white. Barley higher; holders ask $1 for western; $1 25 for Canada. Whiskey scarce and firm at $1 for western in store.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled No 1 $1 22; No 2 $1 19½. Oats firm; No 2 55c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 41¾c. Rye scarce and firm; No 1 63½c. Barley firm; fall No 2 64c. Hogs steady at $4 90a $4 15

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

MORMON QUESTION TO BECOME EXCITING.

Removal of Political Disabilities

Fire in the State Department Building.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1871.

Letting Up on the Mormons.

The appointment to-day of W. B. Irving as Register of the land office in Utah is regarded by the Mormon delegates here as an indication that the administration intends to modify its policy towards polygamy. Mr. Maxwell, the former incumbent, and who is now a contestant for Hooker's seat as delegate, was active in his persecution of the Mormons, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing the late suits against their leaders.

Removal of Squatters From Indian Lands.

Three months ago the War Department warned the settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas to remove. No attention having been paid to this, orders have been sent to the military to remove them by force. Senator Pomeroy and the Kansas delegation are trying to have the order revoked, but as yet have met no encouragement. There are about five hundred families settlers on these lands.

The Mormon Question

Promises to become exciting the present session. Senator Cragin has revived his old bill to punish polygamy, while enabling acts providing for the admission of Utah as a State into the Union have been drawn up and will be introduced in both houses before the recess. They will provide that from and after the admission of Utah, marriages shall be according to the laws of the United States, but that marriage relations as now existing in that Territory shall not be disturbed.

Removal of Disabilities.

The Southern Outrage Committee met this morning and adopted a resolution offered by Stevenson, providing for the removal of all disabilities under the fourteenth amendment, and for the extension of the power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to hold all Ku-Klux responsible civilly and criminally for the acts of each other. Senator Robertson today called up his old bill to remove disabilities, which he advocated with so much persistency and so little success last session. The bill in question was introduced by Mr. Hale, of Maine, last spring, and originally provided for the removal of all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. It was subsequently amended by Judge Poland so as to exclude from its operations members of Congress, officers of the army and navy above the age of twenty-one years, who withdrew to aid the rebellion, and members of the State conventions which adopted ordinances of secession. In this state the bill went to the Senate and was persistently urged last session by the South Carolina senators. Its consideration was affected to-day by the usual Senate rule which prohibits all bills from being taken up within six days after the commencement of a new session. Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would again call up the bill next Monday. It will not pass in its present shape, but amendments have been proposed to strike out Poland's amendments and to leave the bill as originally introduced by Hale, and in consideration of the President's suggestions that there was no advantage or propriety in excluding men from office merely because before the war they had character and stand ing sufficient to acquire prominence, many administration Senators who have heretofore opposed the measure will now support it.

The St. Louis Appropriation.

The sum called for by Wells's bill for the purchase of a suitable site in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for the erection of a building to be used for a custom house, post-office, etc., is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Fire in the State Department Building.

The State Department building had a very narrow escape from destruction, with all its papers, yesterday. A fire broke out from a furnace flue, half an hour before the Department was closed, and the employees succeeded in extinguishing it. Had they left the building it would undoubtedly have been consumed with the contents, as nearly all the engines would have had over a mile to run before reaching the department, and the wind was blowing a heavy gale. The most valuable archives of the government are in this building, and it is in no sense fire-proof.

Congressman Farwell

Was before the Public Buildings Committee to-day, and made an earnest appeal for immediate action on his bill to restore the Government buildings in Chicago. The Committee promised to do all in their power to hasten their election.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—The Senate elected Pinchback, colored, President, by a vote of 18 to 16. The election is regarded as a victory for the Warmouth faction.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—The Senate Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the House bill fixing the rate of taxation, made a report to the Senate to-day recommending the striking out of fifty cents on the hundred dollars' worth of property, the rate fixed by the House, and inserting thirty-five cents. The bill and amendment will come up for discussion to-morrow.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 6.—Legislature organized to-day. Governor Walker's message speaks of universal suffrage and equal rights before the law as having proved conducive to good and to the state rebuilding of the Government. Under it Virginia has enjoyed a degree of peace, good order and obedience to law exceeded by none of her sister States. He favors immigration, recommends the equalization of taxation, eulogizes the school system, which has been successful beyond the expectations of its warmest friends, and approves of the system for the funding of the debt adopted by the last Legislature. He recommends an amendment to the Constitution for holding all State elections on the same day every two years, and on a different day from the Federal elections. This change is regarded as necessary, in consequence of the passage of an act by Congress which, under the guise of regulating the election of Congressmen, seeks to control the affairs of the State. The Governor recapitulates the arbitrary acts of Congress and the President, and denounces their encroachments on the rights of the people and States, particularly South Carolina. He says: "We have passed a terrible ordeal of attempted secession; but the recoil has carried us to the other extreme, and the dangers which threatened the Union in 1861 are finding parallel in 1871. Let the people demand that the inviolability of the *habeas corpus*, the subordination of the military to the civil authority, the inviolacy of public faith, State and National, maintained, liberty in the administration of public affairs, the reduction of tariffs and taxation to the lowest degree consistence with the maintenance of the public credit, free education for all, a fostering care, encouragement and elevation of labor, and finally universal and impartial suffrage. Not until the people rise in their might and reassert their liberties now trampled on; not until kindness has superceded hate; not until patriotism has superceded partisan selfishness, may we look for the inauguration of the era of good feeling. The Governor concludes with the hope that all good men throughout the land, regardless of past associations or affiliations, will unite in an honest and earnest effort to redeem the country.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 6.—The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, is very severe on lawlessness, and says a mob is no remedy for anything. If a mob inflict death on any one, all who countenance the act are guilty of murder. He recommends additional legislation, more certainly to reach unlawful organizations and evil disposed persons, imposing more stringent and severe penalties on public officials for neglect or refusal to enforce the criminal laws. He says: I am profoundly impressed with the fact that society or something being done to effectually check and break up disorder. The unwarranted interference of the Federal authority in local affairs has provoked and aggravated much of the lawlessness existing among negroes as witnessed in the passing of acts admitting as other citizens, as in courts on the same footing as whites, and an act admitting parties to act in action or interested in the issue as competent witnesses. He recommends that the revenue collected from colored people, after paying the expenses of collection, be set apart exclusively for the education of colored children.

FIRE AT HAGERSTOWN.

Court-House and Episcopal Church Burned — Lives Lost — Flames Still Raging.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., December 7—1 A. M.—Last evening at ten o'clock a fire broke out in the business house of Rollins & Burbanks, agricultural implement dealers, located on Antietam street, opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, and rapidly spread to the adjacent buildings, the Episcopal Church and court house is burned to the ground. All the public records were saved. Several lives were lost by the falling of the court house dome and a number of persons severely injured. The fire is still raging with heavy winds from the northeast. The origin of the fire is unknown. The court house was not insured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The evidence in the Blackburn-Lovell homicide trial at Chillicothe, Ohio, will probably be concluded to-day, when the argument for the State will be opened by Hon. C. M. Clark.

Hon. J. M. Smith, speaker of the Georgia House, was nominated for Governor by the Democratic Convention at Atlanta, yesterday.

A fire at Spring Lake, Michigan, Tuesday night, destroyed the residence and hardware store of A. Jilg, residence of Capt. Berghs and millinery establishment of Mrs. Keily. Total loss $22,650; available insurance $5,000.

Twenty frame stores and four stables in Lincoln, Ill., were burned last night. Loss $40,000; insurance light.

The North American Beekeepers' Association met in Cleveland yesterday.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Meeting in St. Louis Yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—The National Board of Trade met at half past twelve, and was called to order by Frederick Farley, President, of Philadelphia. George B. Allen, of St. Louis, then delivered the welcoming address on behalf of the Merchants' Exchange, and was followed by a similar address by Lee B. Shryock on behalf of the Board of Trade. Hamilton A. Hill, secretary, then read the roll, about fifty delegates answering. The report of the Executive Committee was then read.

President Fraley returned the thanks of the convention for the warm and cordial welcome extended them, after which Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Board, read the fourth annual report of the Executive Council, which was very long, and discussed quite a number of subjects. An adjournment was then had until three o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session Frederick Fraley was elected President, and delivered a lengthy address on the promotion of the efficiency of the Board. The following Vice Presidents were then elected: R. R. Kirkland, Baltimore; John W. Chandler, Boston; George Opdyke, New York; George S. Hazard, Buffalo; George Bates, St. Louis; Thomas M. Monroe, Dubuque; John B. Brown, Portland; G. F. Bagley, Detroit; W. F. McLaren, Milwaukee; William Burwall, New Orleans; S. S. Taylor, Cincinnati; A. M. Wright, Chicago; Robert H. Smith, Mobile; Jos. B. Gelpin, Quincy, Ill. The Boards of Trade of Mobile, St. Joseph, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., were admitted to membership, and their delegates took seats in the Convention.

The following resolution was adopted.

Resolved, That the representatives of the Dominion Board of Trade, now present in the Convention, to seats on the floor of the Convention, with the privilege of speaking, and that a committee of eight be appointed to confer with them in regard to the relations which should exist between this country and Canada in the matter of the common use of natural and artificial highways of the two countries, and report at this meeting.

The following constitute the committee provided for by the resolution: S. L. Taylor, Cincinnati; John Welsh, Philadelphia, Pa.; George F. Bagley, Detroit; J. S. F. Tyauchar, New York; A. M. Wright, Chicago; Henry Plumber, Boston, and A. Haiton, Milwaukee.

E. K. O. Stanard announced during the session that the Executive Committee of citizens of St. Louis had provided for the entertainment of the Board to-morrow, and carriage ride about the city and notable places in the suburbs in the afternoon, and in the evening a general reception at the Southern Hotel from eight to twelve o'clock, at which gentlemen and ladies of the city would pay their respects to the members of the convention and their families. Adjourned until to-morrow.

PERILS OF THE LAKES.

A Schooner in Distress in Sight of Erie —Sailors Frozen—Deaths of Seamen During the Year—Severe Storms on Lake Huron.

ERIE, PA., December 6.—A large white fore-and-aft schooner was discovered this morning lying two miles north of the peninsula, opposite this port. Her foremast and mainmast are gone, and a flag of distress flies on the mizzen mast. The ice in the bay is too thick for tugs here to get out. A strong southwest wind prevails.

MILWAUKEE, December 6.—A number of vessels have been towed into port to-day, having weathered the late storm. The number of the crews froze their feet and hands, and John Higgins, first mate of the bark Texas, froze to death.

DETROIT, December 6.—The Detroit marine reporter, Capt. Hall, reports the number of deaths of seamen during the present year at 272; of these 23 died from natural causes, 214 were drowned, 3 were murdered, 6 committed suicide, and 26 accidentally killed.

ANXIETY is felt concerning the barque Sunny Side, out from Chicago. The terrible storm now raging on Lake Huron render navigation extremely perilous. A powerful tug has gone to search for the vessel. A large propellor, supposed to be the Wade was seen off Au Sable, Lake Huron, this morning.

A large number of steamers and sail craft go into winter quarters at Port Huron, their voyages coming to an abrupt termination on account of the ice. Several vessels frozen in on St. Clair Flats will probably have to winter there.

CHICAGO, December 6.—The sudden cold weather which has come upon us has undoubtedly greatly embarrassed lake navigation. Ten steamers belonging to the Western Transportation, Northern Transportation and other companies, are on the lake, and perhaps near the straits. Lake men believe that the weather will so far moderate as to allow all craft on the lake to make port, and with but little delay, but the weather has greatly moderated to-day. The thermometer must have undergone a change in the last twenty-four hours of at least thirty-five degrees.

ST. CATHERINES, ONT., December 6.—The weather is cold, with high winds. The propellers are striving to get through the canal, but their success is very doubtful.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 7, 1871.

The steamer Holsatia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

ST. MICHAEL'S SOCIETY

Members celebrated the anniversary of their patron Saint by a dinner at Delmonico's to-night. Nearly two hundred gentlemen were present, including the officers of the Russian fleet, who sat at the tables.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Wendell Phillips lectured to-night before a large and respectable audience in Steinway Hall on the labor movement. He first expressed approval of the funeral parade next Sunday in honor of the Paris Communists, and added that the principles of the Commune would yet be elevated to the respect of mankind, and then proceeded with his lecture. He did not intend to propose a panacea for poverty, nor hope for the millenium, when there would be no poor. There would always be shiftless men, and those who lived beyond their means. Labor was not antagonistic to capital, but Trades' Unions were right in using the only weapon within their reach. The English Trades' Unions would be right if they bankrupted half the realm to make the capitalists look down and say what is the matter. With their election of officers by ballot they are emulating England to a degree, that will arise when the semblance of Monarchy falls. But strikes were but a state of capital and labor, and the American artisan is differently situated, for with his vote he can concentrate the thought of thirty millions on him and make scholars and newspapers his vassals. Mr. Phillips condemned the great monopolies, especially in railways, and said if Tweed exhausted the patience of New York by his taxes, the shadow of the little finger of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad was heavier on them than Tweed's paws. He recommended a political organization to hold the balance of party, and spoke favorably of the Japanese custom, by which a man's land reverts to the State after death.

WHARTON POISONING CASE.

Progress of the Trial—Evidence of the Poisoning of Gen. Ketchum.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—In the Wharton case to-day Miss Chubb again took the stand, but nothing new was elicited. The next witness was Mrs. Meta Hutton, a sister of Eugene Van Ness, who was lying sick at Mrs. Wharton's house when General Ketchum arrived. She testified she met Ketchum at Mrs. Wharton's, Saturday, June 24, and he appeared well; she saw him again on Monday evening when he was sick in bed. He said he had been quite sick, but felt better; that Mrs. Wharton had poisoned him with a glass of lemonade.

Counsel for defense objected to this delaration; it was a peculiar remark of the old gentleman, and not evidence. It was ruled out by court.

Witness also testified to Mrs. Wharton sending her from the room, and in her absence preparing a dose of medicine for the General of unusual size, which she persisted in administering, even before the hour fixed by the Doctor, the effect of which was to throw him into convulsions. Gen. Ketchum died at three o'clock. After his death, when his clothes were packed up, his vest could not be found. Witness asked Mrs. Wharton if she knew what it was, when she replied it was in her wardrobe. The Court then adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Missouri Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—It appears that some statements contained in the dispatch telegraphed last night in regard to the action of the Liberal Reform State Convention were not entirely correct. The Liberal version of the matter is that but six or or one-third of the committee were present; that the meeting was, not called by the chairman of the committee, and therefore was not regular, nor would it have been competent to transact business had it been called by the chairman, as less than a quorum of the committee were present. It is further stated that of the eleven persons present at the meeting five were outsiders; that but three of the committee favored uniting with the regular Republican Committee on calling a State Convention; that the resolution purporting to have been passed by the committee was opposed and withdrawn and that the meeting adjourned without doing anything.

MEXICO.

Government Troops Abandon Saltillo—Revolutionists Gaining Ground.

MATAMORAS, December 6.—The government troops were compelled to abandon the city of Saltillo after several days severe fighting, and only occupy one fort outside the city. The revolutionists are apparently gaining ground. A second loan was enforced at Monterey by the revolutionists. Foreign merchants must pay or close. Many business men have left the city and their stores are closed. The Mexican merchants who don't pay are pressed into the army. Great consternation prevails among foreign merchants.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 6.—River slowly falling, with five feet in the canal and three feet in the chute. Weather moderating; mercury 38; clear and pleasant; business very good. Arrived—Edinburg, Cincinnati; Greenback, Evansville; Shannon, New Orleans. Departed—Edinburg, Red River; Greenback, Pittsburgh.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—The ice gorge in the harbor has been broken up to such an extent to-day by the tug H. C. Crevaling that a large portion of the river below the bridge piers is open and the ferry boats again running freely. The river between here and Cairo is reported to be alternate lanes of ice and open water, but if the warm south winds and warm atmosphere which has prevailed to-day continues, navigation will soon be resumed.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 6.—River falling, with twenty-one inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and mild.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 6.—Clear and moderating; river falling. Arrived—Fanny Brandis, Evansville. Departed—Lady Lee, Red River; Robert Burns, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Memphis; Carrie V. Kountz, Arkansas; Maria Louise, Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Richmond, St. Louis; Belle Vernon, Louisville. Departed—Emma C. Elliott, Memphis; Potomac, Louisville.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Molasses dull and lower; Inferior 25c; common 26a28c; fair 31a33c; prime 37a40c; choice 41a42c. Whisky 95ca$1 02½. Coffee unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Cotton firmer and active. Sales of 5,500 bales good ordinary at 18¾ 183₁₆c; low middling 18⅝a18⅞c; middlings 19c. Receipts 9,367 bales; exports, Boston, 1,181; stock, 149,565.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 6.—Cotton firm; middlings 18¾c; receipts 2,695 bales; exports, to Spain, 310 bales; coastwise 590; sales 2,300; stock 66,954.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 6.—Cotton firm; middlings 19c; net receipts 175 bales; gross 620; exports, coastwise, 180 bales; sales 410; stock, 5,086.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 6.—Cotton active and excited; middlings 18½c; net receipts 1,325 bales; exports, coast, 617 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 36,-520 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 6.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 18¾c; net receipts 1,086 bales; exports, Great Britain, 566 bales; coast 721 bales; sales 1,600 bales; stock 31,684.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 6.—Cotton quiet; middlings 18½a18¾c; net receipts 1,558 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,729; sales 6,000 bales; stock 34,047 bales.

SEX IN NATURE.

The Theory of Sexuality in Soils and all Ponderable Matter.

At a recent meeting of the Summit County Farmers' Club, Dr. A. Underhill delivered an address setting forth the theory of sexuality in soil and in all ponderable matter. His view is given in the following extract:

The foregoing axiomatic propositions of statements no scientific mind will hesitate to admit; that sex exists all must admit. Whence does it arise? is the question. Is it inherent in all ponderable elements which form plants, insects and animals, as well as man, or is it dependent and determined by special intervention or fiats? Would not greater wisdom be manifested by the Divine mind, or cause, by endowing all ponderable matter with sexuality or productive energies than by special fiats and degrees determine the sex of every individual existence? I am aware that science has discovered and taught that soils are positive and negative, of the elements composing soils. The positive elements or soils are what I denom. inate masculine, and the negative feminine. Those inate masculine, and the negative feminine. Those terms, positive and negative, however, do not convey the idea of sex or generative powers or functions in matter or soils. That the subject may be more clearly comprehended, I will make the following declaration; but it may be considered equally true that the imponderable forces, principles or energy acting upon and through matter, are of two sexes. But to the Declaration: If all the ponderable, positive, or masculine elements in the universe could be placed on one scale, and all the like female or negative elements in another scale, and the infinite hold the beam, they would be exactly equipoised or balanced. Hence it is inferred that as all matter in its primordial state is sexual, and as there are some beings that are masculine and some feminine, by some soils or locations are predominantly one or the other, and as neither sex can produce or generate offspring without the other, neither can the soils; hence for either a proper balance is necessary.

It is claimed that these two principles, the masculine and feminine, are as inherent in all matter as motion and gravitation, attraction and repulsion. Comprehending these principles and the transmissions which are constantly going on among the heavenly bodies, a rational and philosophic theory is at hand for the origin of the metals. Every student of geology and mineralogy is aware that no such scientific and philosophical theory is extant.

It is well understood, I repeat, that, as it were, within or connected with the matter, and of certain ever present unponderable entities, as motion, gravitation, caloric, life with the electrics and magnetics, etc. These inherent omnipresent principles are the agencies, the mechanics, the formators of all forms, inanimate as well as animate. This theory, to my mind, is not only philosophic and rational, but inspires the most exalted conception of the power and wisdom of the infinite cause, a power and wisdom which no finite mind can grasp or fully comprehend, but of its existence we have the fullest demonstration in His works and government.

But I must pass on to a statement of a few facts bearing upon the theory here presented. Time and space will admit of but a few. Among the premordial elements which are masculine, sulphur and lime may be named: among the feminine, the salts and the clays. Hence in harmony with this theory where the feminine exists largely and are in wet, almost exclusively, the first forms of animal and vegetable life should appear, and so they did. The salt sea is the natural womb of mother earth, and here according to our best naturalists and scientists the best forms did organize both animal and vegetable. Time will not allow, as I have said, the multiplying of facts, and I must, for the present, pass on without presenting them, and pass on and attempt to show the bearing of this theory upon the products of the soil.

It will readily be perceived that if this theory is correct, that when the two elements, masculine and feminine, are most nearly balanced, all other things being equal, the offspring of products must and will be more healthy and vigorous. Until science can teach, and as it were, embrace this theory, and the agriculturists accept it and be regarded by it, empiricism or quackery will continue among farmers as well as doctors. The lime soils being masculine, the salines to make them and the clay and sandy soils being feminine, require the lime, etc., etc. But the drift soils are generally mixed and contain both, and hence their productiveness.

It is the business of the farmer to restore lost balances or to supply the needed elements when absent or lacking in the soil. The guano of commerce coming from the islands of the sea contains the saline elements and soda of both. These few hints will serve to turn the farmer's mind in the proper channel when in pursuit of fertilizers. Of course he will first study his soils and satisfy himself which element is wanting. In some worn out soils both may be so exhausted as to require a supply of each. Beside mineral fertilizers, such as salt, lime, plaster, etc., the higher